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History of Medicine

Gentlemen.

The business for which I meet you is to deliver a course of Lectures on the practice of Physick, & a short history of this branch of our profession I look upon as the most proper introduction to them. The contrary to this, I know is generally imagined: But on consideration, I presume it will appear very necessary; for, altho a great deal may be learnt by a Student in attending the Lectures of a Professor, yet from the very great extent of his subject, a great deal remains to be learned from books; a knowledge therefore, of the different changes which

Medicine has since its first institu-
tion undergone, & of different Authors
who have supported the various opini-
ons which have at different times
prevailed, with in my opinion, materi-
ally assist our reading & studies. It
may seem indeed improper to begin
this history at present, when I am to
suppose you unacquainted with the
subject of the ensuing course: a large
detail would certainly be preposterous:
but I only mean to give you a slight
view of the subject, & to treat solely of the
History of that particular branch of the
Profession we are next to consider.

The plan I mean to pursue is
peculiar to myself, for altho' Dr. Astruc
in attempting a History of Medicine pro-
ceeds in the same manner without ac-
knowledging whom he has followed.
It is I presume very well known to

many from whom he has taken this
as well as many other hints.

In giving a History of Medicine we
are first to mark the different Revolu-
tions which have taken place.

2^d. To enquire after the persons who
introduced these Revolutions. And

3^d. To determine the point when
they took place that thereby we may
connect them with the History of Man-
kind in general, & with that of Philoso-
phy & the particular Arts & Sciences—
For this purpose I think we may mark
Seven different periods of remarkable con-
sequences in the History of Medicine. The

1st. Begins at the time Mankind
first associated which indeed is almost
coeval with the creation & continues to
the first introduction of philosophy
into physic. — This is the natural
state of physic in which experience

alone was followed. The

2^d Remarkable period in the History of Medicine commenced at the time when theories, founded on particulars. Dogmata were introduced, whence arose the appellation of Dogmatists & extends to the foundation of the Empiric sect. who pretended to reduce Medicine to its natural state & to judge from and follow experience alone. The

3^d General period extends from the rise of the Empiric to that of the Methodic sect. The

4th extends from the foundation of the Methodic to the time of Galen, who in a great measure supplanted the Methodic last & again introduced the Dogmatic method of studying Medicine. The

5th extends from the time of Galen to the introduction of Chemistry into the study of Medicine, when new Dogmata

arose. The

6th commences at this innovation
of continues till the time the Circula-
tion of the blood was discovered, during
which time physicians were divided
into Galenists & Chemists. The

7th of last period contains the time
which has elapsed since the first disco-
very of the circulation by the great Harvey
to the present day during which time
Medicine has been constantly studied
on a Dogmatic, but practised most com-
monly on an Empiric plan.

We are next to remark the different
periods by mentioning the Authors of the
different sects which distinguished the 8th.

The most remarkable person in the
first Era, or the natural state of physis
is Esculapins, relative to whom very
little is known.

The principal personages in the

next Century is Hippocrates who first
taught Medicine on a Dogmatic plan,
limited the Characters of Philosophers &
Physicians.

The 2^d period extends from Hippocrates
to Serapion the founder of the Empiric sect.
Thomison the founder of the Methodist sect
appears in the commencement of the 3^d
century.

The 4th period extends from Thomison
to Galen.

The 5th period from Galen to Vals-
ceus.

The 6th brings us down to Avicenna.

The 7th to the present day, or if you
will to that of Boerhaave.

Having mentioned the founders of
these sects which distinguished the differ-
ent periods of Medical History, we are
next to mark more particularly the date
of these periods & of their connection with

other events in the history of mankind.

The 1st Period begins as I before observed with the commencement of Society, & ends about 1000. yrs. before the Christian Era when Hippocrates flourished.

The 2^d extends from the time of Hippocrates to about 300 before Christ when Scapian flourished & Ptolemy Philadelphus began to reign in Egypt.

The 3^d extends from the reign of Ptolemy to the birth of Christ under Augustus Cæsar.

The 4th from the birth of Christ to the middle of the 1st Century after it when Galen flourished, Physician to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, tho' Dr. Lettsome makes him the Emperor Aurelian who lived 200. yrs. after.

The 5th period extends from the time of Galen to the 15th Century when

Harvey made his grand discovery.
A period rendered remarkable by the
Civil wars which then raged in Britain
and the

last brings us down to the present
day, a period equally remarkable to
mark a new era, but which will I
think in future ages be rendered con-
spicuous by the acknowledgment of the
Independence of America.

I am not to give any account
of the state of the Practice of Physick
at these different periods & we shall
first consider it in its state of natu-
ral state.

This is a period in which the
nature of the practice is by some ad-
mired & looked on as in a very perfect
state, but such opinions are founded
in a blind veneration for Antiquity &
a love of Impericism, for in this early

Stage of Medicine Diseases could
not be properly distinguished, & the
chief qualities of the best at each period
obtained in the power of Medi-
cine accidentally discovered & yet
the greatest part of the Medicines im-
ported at different periods from the in-
crease of Commerce, among whom Me-
dicine existed only in a natural state,
have from different causes fallen
into disuse.

That the distinction of diseases
could not properly have attained at
any degree of perfection will be evi-
dent if we consider that such a distinc-
tion requires the collection of the experi-
ence & knowledge of regular Men of
different ages & that the power of
their medicines was not very great
appears from the frequent use of So-
phisms, incantations & charms; &

however prone to superstition the
human mind may be in such a state
of Society, it is certain that were there
more certain & efficacious remedies
than these discovered they would
have been employed. The Art during
this period of our history remained
in some countries in the hands of
particular persons, especially the
Priests, as in our own country in
Egypt &c. & that it was so in Greece.
We may conclude from the custom
which prevailed there of never a sea-
oid person going to the Temples of
Eschulapio's for advice, the progress of
our ~~East~~ knowledge towards perfection was in
this state very slow. For those interests
which led the Priests to keep mankind
in as much ignorance as possible in
other departments of science -
prompted them to act in the same.

manner with respect to Medical know-
ledge.

This state of things continued for a long time in Greece but the difficulty of reasoning in every case to the Janghas, with other causes at length produced Clinical practitioners, who at first probably proceeded from the Esculapian school but afterwards were entirely separated from it.

This is the artificial state of Physic, but at what precise period this change took place is not certainly known probably a little before the time of Hippocrates.

The Era when this great Man appeared, which commences the next period of our history is far from being distinctly known but as I have said before was probably about 400 years before the birth of Christ. From his con-

things we find that the practice of
Physic was considerably enervated.
Diseases were distinguished, many
nice operations in Surgery performed,
many powerful remedies known, ma-
ny good regulations relative to diet
& Exercise laid down, & several at-
tempts towards a general system
are observable, but the general Prin-
ciples of his system are so scattered
that they cannot be collected at in-
cident, & his real practice & opinions so
defaced by Interlopations & other acci-
dents as to remain involved in the ut-
most obscurity. Attempts indeed have
been made by some to free them from
these interlopations & place them in
some proper order, & accordingly they
have been divided into distinct classes.
I cannot however think that the ac-
currence of any man's observations of

genius is such as at present to be equal to the task, when Galen and others who lived so many years back of us from the time they flourished in we must think much more capable, have owned it impossible.

From what may be collected however from the writings of Hippocrates. He was a man of great erudition & a deep & acute genius.

Though a mastery of the literary branches we but little understood, he seems to have studied medicine on a dogmatical plan, but the physician who produces the antiquity of Hippocrates in support of any dogmatic opinion tho' it may prove the extent of his reading will prove also he possesses but little common sense. He seems indeed to be satisfied in forming some general

indications without aiming at a perfect system. The chief indications were, that all diseases were to be cured by inducing a contrary state, that nature should cure diseases, & was principally to be followed and supported.

Such were the principles that actuated Hippocrates & his followers, if they seem to have practised it with greater success than when medicine was cultivated merely upon an empirical plan — This last circumstance has been the apology for Dogmatism in all ages & principally in that of Hippocrates, & while the Dogmatist returns & uses whatever experience has shown to be serviceable, and practices at the same time on some fixed & steady principles he must prove a better physician, & practice

with greater success than the Empi-
ric. The greatest number of Physi-
cians who flourished after Hippocra-
tes were Dogmatists of whom nothing
remarkable is related. At last two
remarkable geniuses arose, ~~sumus~~ ren-
dered famous by their Discoveries in
Anatomy &c. The first of these was Galen
who flourished at Alexandria
made many discoveries as I have
said in Anatomy & other branches
of our science, but notwithstanding
his additional knowledge of facts he
neglected them & founded his prac-
tice on mere Hypothesis in compliance
with the theories he had formed. He
neglected bleeding in the cure of dis-
eases, tho' already of which experience
had fully established the propriety.
This circumstance we may look upon
as an example of the abuse of theory

which by setting aside as useless. Medicines long approved tends to retard the advancement of the science it was intended to promote. We have another example of this many years ago in the case of Sam. Keenmont who from a prevailing opinion of the Chemists - would not suffer himself to be led on a speculation of thereby lost his life.

The practice of Erasistratus affords likewise another specimen of abuse of theory in his excluding all cathartics, for it sometimes instead of removing doubts increases them and renders the attempts of the Physician irresolute and timid. This it was that led Erasistratus to avoid purging of indeed almost every kind of drug. The maxim of Hippocrates. Talc.

are now more well known by him
in a great extent but by these means
he lost all the subtleties of the
art.

The next remarkable person
of this period I am to mention is
Hierophilus the contemporary of Erasistratus
who cultivated Anatomy
with equal success. He studied the
different states of the pulse with
great subtilty & in his studies he
was a Logician too in several places
see he seems to have neglected his
primatives & appears to have been
very diligent in searching after new
secret medicines. In these respects his
example seems to be almost forming
Physicians of the present day. but
this is something that hinders any
useful disquisitions in the nature
& cause of diseases. No. 4000 1 fac

Other branches of the same go into an
imbecient & random impetuosity &
accordingly we find the empiric sect
arose immediately after which com-
mences the 3.^d General Period of our
History, what were the particulars
of this sect are not very ap-
parent nor shall I enquire after
them but proceed to consider their
influence on the practice of Medicine.

It would seem at first view -
that Physicians that set out with
a resolution of trusting to observation
& experience alone & chiefly attending to
every circumstance in diseases would
produce some considerable changes in
Medicine & discover many valuable
remedies & methods of distinguishing
diseases but no remedies or appearances
of such changes or discoveries remain.
It always indeed looked upon the

plan as more precious than solid.
If this I think is a certain way of it
It may be supposed that many of their
work which contained an account of
their discoveries & improvements they
not have escaped the ravages of time.
that some series of theirs however
should be totally lost & forgotten is
highly unreasonable. If were their effects
considerable they would have been
permanent.

The principles of the Empiric
sect continued for a long time, & exist
the present day but as they have
introduced no considerable changes in the
practice of medicine we shall drop the
further consideration of them. Notwith-
standing the foundation of the Empiric
sect many Dogmatists still continued
divided into different sects but no cha-
racter of any consequence appeared bet.

for Asclepiades.

The Romans for a long time had no system of medicine, & it remained among them for a considerable period in its natural state. At length their communication with Greece introduced among the other sciences Medicine & Surgery in the person of Ar. Thalesas and his methods of cure in both branches produced such detestation & aversion to his practice that they languished almost as soon as introduced.

There is no certain proof indeed of the Physicians being banished from Rome but the general aversion seems to have sufficiently retarded their success at length Asclepiades, by falling in with the prejudices of the people and allowing a gentler & consequently a more agreeable method of practice than

his predecessors first established the
character among them.

He seems to have followed Tra-
machus more than other Physicians
in humoring their humors mode
of living he pursued the most gentle
& most silent practice & in treatment dis-
casses according to his maxim "his
science at journey he principally
employed Gestations frictions &c.
Such a practice is likely to prevail
in large cities even at present day
for wherever such luxuries abound
placebos will abound. Aesculapiades
not only adopted his practice to the
prejudices of the people, but his theo-
ry to the prevailing philosophy that
of Quercellus. This theory was com-
mended by his practice but it was
impossible to the mind of Thomson
soon after in attempting to bridge it

founded the Methodic sect, & he & his
followers adopted the same mild & quiet
practice which continued to the time of
Galen, but tho' the Physicians at Lond
were for several years after chiefly Me-
thodics, we find that the study was pur-
sued in other countries on a different
plan, as appears from the writings of
Celsus & Aretaeus.

The first of these was a physician
who adopted himself to no particular
theory, but is not entirely free from the
principles of the Methodics, he is
however as genuine an eclectic as
human nature will admit of, & as free
from the narrow prejudices of any sect.
& his merit appears greater than if no
system of Medicine had ever existed.

Aretaeus appears to have belonged to
a sect named Pneumatic, but his rea-
sonings did not affect his practice. He

describes diseases with accuracy, pro-
poses remedies without prejudice or
attachment, & his method of treating
diseases is unconfined & solid.

We are now come down to a re-
markable period in the History of Medi-
cine.

With us our sciences have appeared
very changeable & unstable, but Galen,
whom we are next to heat of introduced
a system whose existence was more
protracted, but whose effects from the
spirit of servile imitation which after-
wards prevailed were no less baneful
than any of the former. He pretended
to pay great regard to the opinions of
Hippocrates, studied the nature of reme-
dies, made voyages to discover new
ones, & admitted every useful im-
provement from whatever quarter it
proceeded, but at the same time he im-

lost a system which continued
to affect Medicine for 1400 years dur-
ing which time we may say it ac-
quired not the smallest improve-
ment. What contributed much to the
languor which afterwards prevailed
was the decline of literature imme-
diately after the time of Galen.

In the 9th century indeed some
revival of learning appeared among
the Arabians, but from their following
with implicit credulity his system, as
their predecessors had done, the science
of Medicine received very little advan-
tage. A striking instance of the folly
of following any theory blindly.

I have now prosecuted what has
been termed the ancient state of Physic,
a period in which Medicine has been
thought by many to have been in
a flourishing condition but if we are

to judge from what remains of their
writings I can by no means agree in
the opinion. It seems to have arisen
entirely from the Physicians of the
16. Century who derived their entire
knowledge from them & held them up
as objects of the most superstitious
admiration, & it appears to be supported
by the servility of imitation, & a vanity
of displaying erudition, but their suc-
cess in Natural history Chemistry
Anatomy be rendered in a degree of
perfection impossible, & must shield
me from any censure which the first
declaration of my opinions relative
to them may induce.

Having thus connected what
I had to deliver on the Ancient State of
Physic, I am next to give you a short ac-
count of the most remarkable occurrences
in modern medicine &

Europe continued for a long time
in the most profound ignorance, the
only little knowledge it received was
from a college of Arabians settled at
Toledo in Spain & as a specimen of the
superstition & ignorance of mankind
At this period I must observe that
it was generally believed that the
Pope presided over the Sciences at
Toledo & every student that returned
from thence was deemed a conjurer.

But the sciences were here taught
in a very bad manner & very slowly dis-
fused, & learning remained in the most
barbarous & uncultivated state till the
end of the 15.th Century, a period justly
celebrated for the first revival of litera-
ture amongst mankind.

I must observe that there were at
this time & for sometime after a concor-
rence of circumstances which tended

greatly to promote the advancement of learning. The first of these was the taking of Constantinople by the Turks which forced many learned Greeks to westward & bring with them their books & learning which were afterwards very generally diffused.

A second occurrence which tended more powerfully than any other to promote & diffuse literature at this period was the invention of the art of Printing.

A third circumstance which must also be taken as conducing to this end, was the establishment of tranquillity in different countries.

A fourth circumstance of considerable importance in my opinion was the extension of commerce, which soon after took place, independent of the discovery of America & of a new trade.

sage to the last Indies by Vasco de Gama.
All these circumstances produced a
great ardor for discoveries of study,
which seem likewise to have been
animated by the religious disputes
which the reformation in religion at
this time occasioned, among other
persons. Physicians became ac-
quainted with the writings of Hippoc-
rates, the first effect of this was an
observation that the Arabians had
differed from their ancient masters
in propositions.

This occasioned many disputes
among the professors of our art, par-
ticularly one about bleeding in the
affected or more affected side in
pleurisy, which at length arose to
such a height that Charles V. was
obliged to prohibit the further pur-
suit of it by a solemn edict, so great

was the vigour of those days to opi-
onists once imbibed, that such dis-
putes continued a great part of the 13.th
Century, among the followers of Galen
of the Arabians, but the former prevailed
very shortly, & what continued great-
ly to support the latter was the ma-
jor commentaries wrote on them.

Avicenna. Sancto is the most learned
man of his age, wrote a famous com-
mentary on the works of Avicenna and
Rhazes, & at a much later period we
find a commentary wrote by a professor
at Leyden on the works of Avicenna.

These disputes however made
little as to the practice of medicine, for
the great lines of their system were the
same as those of Galen.

But it is our business to enquire
after the other circumstances which
occasioned real changes in medicinal

practice of science.

In the beginning of the 15th cen:
tury many new observations were
made in Anatomy by Berengarius, &
after him Vesalius anxious for discov-
eries & greedy of fame, shewed evi-
dently the imperfections of Galens Ana-
tomy, so that in the course of the 16th
century it was entirely exploded. Weak-
ening his authority thus in one part
did so in others in some measure, but
did not affect his reputation very
deeply, & this system remained in
its full force for a considerable time,
till during the course of the 17th cen:
tury when it was entirely exploded,—
early in the 16th. This change began to
take place, by the appearance of
Paracelsus a name which makes a
great figure in those times, as he in-
troduced theories directly opposite to

those hitherto implicitly received.

Chemical remedies were first received into practice by the Arabians, but had not come into general use, and were employed only by the purely Empirical sect, as the generality of practitioners were about this time remarkable timid of merit.

In this state of things about the 15th Century Paracelsus appeared, his father appears to have been a practitioner of the Empirical sect, & the son was educated in the same line, his leading wish seems to have been to become acquainted with powerful medicines, & he declared he would receive any valuable remedy from old wives, Barbers, Witches or even the Devil himself, accordingly we owe to him the introduction of Mercury, Antimony, Opium & other powerful.

remedies which were then almost universally avoided.

This bold & daring spirit led him to the free use of those & other medicines & he performed necessarily some remarkable cures which soon brought him into great repute, & we find that in 1525 he was appointed to a professorship in the University of Basil.

As the rage for learning was now very great he was under the necessity of attempting a system which he founded entirely on the principles of Chemistry, but so obscure as completely to defend him from the cavils of the Galenists whom he opposed in the most violent manner. He ordered the works of Hippocrates - Galen - Avicenna & others to be brought before him & burned as so much useless
Ligo

less lumber. Not charging an ex-
travagant price for an Opium pill
which he had given one of the Ma-
gistrates of Brazil & which the lat-
ter refused to pay. declaring it was
mouse-turd, their disputes arose to
such a height that he was obliged to
fly the University, afterwards he tra-
velled about as an Itinerant prac-
titioner, performing many cures,
but not near so great a number as
was generally imagined. During
his travels he kept company with
others of the lowest situations of mind.
going himself with such companions
in drinking & of which he was remark-
ably fond. He died at an Alehouse
at the age of 65 after promising a
Medicine which would prolong his
1000 years.

Tho' his system was absurd

& illiterate yet a sect now appeared
all over Europe supporters of it & op-
ponents to Galen who still kept the
schools.

What greatly extended Chemis-
try at this period was an universal
rage for the study of Alchemy, on the
secret of transmuting the base metals
into Silver & Gold. We even find James
IV of Scotland sending at this time
messengers into different countries to
collect all the particulars relating to
this art, anxious to obtain more rich-
es than his own country could af-
ford him.

This general desire for discov-
ering so important a secret, rendered
chemists & chemical physicians very
numerous, who were constantly in
search of powerful remedies. Panac-
eas tho, & when the exhibitions of

Those medicines became so universal,
they must no doubt have sometimes
succeeded.

Chemistry continuing to pre-
vail, we find at length professors,
who openly avowed & taught chemi-
cal systems in Germany & elsewhere.

At this period the Galenists ac-
ted in the most impolitic manner in-
stead of attempting chemical remedies,
the good effects of some of which expe-
rience had fully confirmed and at-
tacking the system of the Chemical
men, which they might have easily
overturned, they opposed with the ut-
most violence every chemical remedy,
& Alexander Mauriceaua Professor
of Padua did not scruple to declare
he would rather be in the wrong with
Galen than in the right with Para-
celsus.

The faculty of Paris went so far as to expel Salmarinus a member of theirs, for employing some chemical remedies - I observe however with pleasure that the College of London never proceeded to such lengths, tho' Dinarius and Cairns, who were the leading men were Galenists.

D. Anthony indeed an Impiety who employed chemical remedies & was protected by men of high rank & very extensive practice was prosecuted by them, but in their Memorial to the King, they mentioned that it was for actual mischief - But to the honour of the London College I observe no more such prosecutions. & soon after Sir Theodore Moynier, who was expelled from France for favouring Chemistry was received in London, made King's Physician &

admitted a Fellow of the Royal Col-
lege of Physicians.

The generality indeed of those
who professed Chemistry were very illi-
terate till towards the end of the
15th Century when Van Helmont, a
man of more liberal education ap-
peared. He opposed both Paracelsus
of the Galenists & substituted a new
theory. He was a man of great obser-
vation & made a collection of many
facts - He supposed that there presi-
ded over all the functions an intel-
ligent power which he named Archæus.
an idea afterwards farther prosecuted
by Stahl. He retained many of the su-
perstitions & follies of the Chemists and
granted the power of secret remedies, &
vehemently opposed bleeding, an
idea which was the cause of his death,
which was brought on by Pleurisy.

we should next resume the History of the Galenists, which we have neglected for some time past, but as their principles remained the same, & for other reasons we cannot prosecute it at present, tho' losing they still kept possession of the schools.

Towards the end of the 15th Century about the time of Leo X several very celebrated men flourished in Italy as Fracastorius - Cardan - Mercurialis - Vesalpinus - Sancto - &c. & they were so celebrated that Italy became the resort of almost every Medical Student particularly Padua. The doctrines of Galen however still prevailed there & their chief merit was in Anatomy.

The study of Medicine was not however entirely confined to Italy - Paris distinguished itself very much.

where they continued till after the middle of the 17th century.

Germany at this time exhibited a number of Galenists, where Renneterus with a view to reconcile both parties, published a Galenistical system, but admitted at the same time the use of chemical remedies.

In England Sinaue was at great pains to restore the medicine of the Greeks, but our science remained in every rude state among the English, which I attribute to the establishment of the Universities, where no school for medicine was ever founded.

During the whole of the 16th century the systems of Galen & Aristotle still subsisted; In the beginning & during the 17th however considerable changes took place, & towards the middle of this century they were entirely exploded.

Towards the end of the 16th Cen:
being Galileo appeared & contributed -
greatly to the improvement of Ma:
thematics, tho' immersed in the squar:
ed prisons of the Inquisition for
supporting the system of Copernicus.
This instance of the unaccountable con:
fidence placed in the assertions of
Aristotle & Galen occurred at this
time.

The former it seems had said that
the nerves proceeded from the heart.
Modern Anatomists had justly as:
serted that they proceeded from the
brain, & Galileo determined to con:
vince a friend of his that this was
really the case, dissected a body and
shewed him the nerves proceeding
from the brain. The extraordinary an:
swer he made him was "That he
would believe it, had not Aristotle said
otherwise

otherwise.

About this time likewise the
justly admired Lord Bacon appeared,
who pointed out in the clearest man-
ner the fertility of the Aristotelian Phi-
losophy, & proposed a new method of
caution, proceeding by inductions -
from facts & experiments.

His proposals were soon follow-
ed, & many of the Arts & Sciences re-
ceived considerable advantages -
from them.

They could not however be suc-
cessful in medicine, as the stock of
facts & observations were too few.

An impatience however to assign
causes, produced many systems -
Descartes, tho' he opposed Aristotle -
could not wait for facts sufficiently
numerous, but attempted to explain
the power & motions of the Animal Ac-

among principles purely hypo-
thetical, and that impatience I have
mentioned to account for causes occa-
sioned occasioned its being very ge-
nerally received.

These principles were in general
favourable to the Chemists; but Galen
still prevailed in many places.

Many instruments were at
this time invented as the Thermome-
ter. Barometer. Air pump &c
contributed much to enlarge our stock
of facts of knowledge in Philosophy -
but nothing contributed more to pro-
duce changes in medicine than
some new discoveries in Anatomy, -
particularly that of the lactals & of
the course of the chyle by Aschius
of the circulation by Harvey, so that
Ostapendi remarked that these
were two poles on which the whole

system of medicine would hereafter
turn. The first of these discoveries
soon overturned the former ideas of
the course of the chyle being through
the liver, which they thought was
the principle sanguificative organ.
Science on the whole was soon much
improved and the establishment of
Societies in different parts of Europe
greatly assisted the advancement
of learning and in their annals we
may trace the progress of Philosophy
in connection with Physics.

But the sciences in general of
the views of our animal Economy
were much enlarged, neither the theory
nor practice were much improved.

The prevailing study of Ma-
thematics soon introduced new
opinions into Medicine & Boerhaave
in Italy first founded a system on

the principles of Mechanics - Hydrostatics and Hydraulics. Boerhaave extended such opinions still further, and they were principally supported on this side of the Alps by D. Pott.

This system was pretty generally received, & continued for a long time in high vogue, but as its data were with difficulty ascertained, & the principal supporters of it did not agree in their conclusions, it began at length to lose ground.

If the canals indeed which convey the fluids of the human body were rigid & inflexible, & the impeding fauces constantly the same, the motion of the fluids in them might be ascertained, but as this is not the case, all their labours were certainly fruitless.

Another circumstanced case -

that while they studied the motion of
the fluids they neglected the quantity
& quality of them. Objects which
both Galenists & Chemists over kept
in view.

About this time likewise a
system appeared founded on the
principles of the Cartesian Philo:
sophy, adopting at the same time
the doctrines of Chemistry and of
Santor, & the Corpuscularian Phi:
losophy which at this time prevailed
was very favourable to the study of
the fluids, which the Mechanics
could not but leave in a very imper:
fect state.

This did not prevent the daily
rise of new systems, and about the
middle of the 17th Century Sylvius
de la Boe published a system made
up of the least exceptionable parts of

all the preceeding except the mechan-
ical & he was the first who delivered
Clinical Lectures.

Vermutler next published a sys-
tem much on the same plan, and
both introduced the more general use
of cathartics - Opium &c.

Willis next, after a great collection
of facts published a system founded
on the chemical & corpuscularian
Philosophy but purely hypotheti-
cal. I must however do him the
justice to observe that his disquisi-
tions & enquiries into the brain &
nervous system have laid the foun-
dations for the greatest modern im-
provements in Pathology & Practice.

He was followed by Meriton -
Lister & others, and such the state of
Physic continued to remain till the
end of the 17th Century & the beginning

of the 16th Century when all the former
systems & Theories were swallow-
ed up in the three great ones of
Stahlian - Hoffman & Boerhaave
which I think I have sufficiently
considered in the preface to my first
lines.

Having thus concluded what I
have to deliver on the History of
Medicine. Before I proceed any fur-
ther I am led to observe that notwith-
standing the propositions of 4th can-
ons of Lord Bacon. Physicians even
the professed Empiricks were very neg-
ligent in collecting facts or distin-
guishing diseases. Sydenham ap-
pears to have been the first who pro-
ceeded properly in the way.

The never studied Medicine and
an regular plan & therefore was not
prejudiced in favour of any sect &
pursued

pursued the study of medicine after a manner entirely new & his own. That is to say peculiar to himself. In the first Edition of his works he asserted that no man could become perfect in Medicine without understanding the theory of it or proceeding on sound principles, tho' he knew all that had hitherto appeared were futile and ill founded. But this passage disappeared in all the subsequent editions and he appears to have been very little guided by it.

When he began the practice of Medicine he soon perceived the imperfect state of it, & came at a loss in every new case that occurred.

He knew that Medicines & affections were known, but saw at the same time that he did not know the nature of the disease or how to apply -

11

them.

In consequence of this he set about making observations, and pointed out several successful methods of cure.

Boerhaave, who was the first indeed who brought his work into vogue considered him an excellent Practical Physician. He studied with great care the nature of Epilepsies & rendered the study of them general and the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris is instituted solely for the purpose of investigating the nature of them. In short his example has produced the greatest improvement in the practice of medicine, & this from his observations, and if such were continued - they would greatly shorten the redundancy of description which is observable in the History of diseases.

But while I recommend a collection of facts I must insist it is always most useful when directed by the study of system and proximate causes.

The effects of an opposite plan may be seen in the writings of M^r. Leisler whose works I have considered in my preface.

I must next give you my opinion of what Books are best & will give most assistance in the study of my Text Book.

In attending to this I must divide my Readers into two classes - First those who are beginning the study of the practice - And Secondly those who have heard me before.

To the first I must observe that few books will give them any assistance in studying my doctrines.

There are many books indeed -
that treat of Practical subjects and
which contain various & promiscuous
doctrines. But those who are begin-
ning the Practic Study of the Practice
of Medicine should learn one system
of nothing else - To such therefore I
can recommend few Books except my
First Lines - Sometimes particular
Books are necessary which I shall
mention as we proceed.

The only additional Books I
would put into your hands at present
are Quain's Pathology to which I
shall sometimes refer - The Synopsis.
Nosologie - Methodica and my learned
Colleague Dreyer's Confectio.

But with the second class of my
hearers (Those who have heard me before
or studied some other system) the case
is very different It is proper for them

The subject.

But if a student wishes to accompany me, he can only in my opinion read the Text. But Van Swieten with all his proficiency is a valuable writer, & at leisure the Student should read his Commentaries fully and carefully.

As to Hoffman, only a very small portion of his writings can at present be consulted & the further study of them must be delayed - Indeed his system may be understood by reading only that part of it entitled *Medicina Rationalis Systema*, which only amounts to one 10. Some of it is continued in the Second part of the first, and first part of the Second Volume of his works but even this can be shortened by leaving out his *Inarticularia* & *Morborum* which make up near a half & are superfluous.

There is a translation of it but a

would in this as well as in every other
case advise you to consult the Original.

Introduction

1.

This paragraph gives you a general idea of the nature of Physic, a more concise definition may perhaps be expected, but this I hope will suffice.

In Boerhaave's definition of the nature of Physic he has omitted the prevention of diseases.

By discerning, I mean discovering a disease, which neither the patient nor the By-standers can observe & which the Physician may. Such are those deviations of health which do not pain, & therefore are not noticed. Introduce these remarks to show that Physicians have not had a right idea of the nature of Physic - Neither Boerhaave nor Galbins have had a right idea, nor in an accurate definition of disease, it is enough

enough to say that they defined it by
its cause which is obscure (See the
definition of Gaubius & Boerhaave).
but a definition must not be taken from
internal & obscure causes, but from
external & palpable circumstances.
Boerhaave indeed in the beginning of
his Institutions has given a proper
idea of disease which we see:

II.

This Art is a matter of the greatest
importance. Physicians have a
usage observed, that diseases which
resemble each other externally often
differ in their causes & method of
cure. A method of distinguishing
them is therefore allowed by all to
be necessary & can in my opinion
be only effected by a methodical No-
sology.

In every system of practice we

find mention made of (Diagnostics, -
but unhappily these have seldom
been complete or accurate. and Phy-
sicians have complained that dis-
eases were not to be found by their
description which were difficult and
redundant, hence Pathognomonic
symptoms have been universally
sought for but never discovered for
they have very improperly been look-
ed for in a single symptom, but this
is not the method. The ancient im-
piries endeavored to distinguish
diseases by the concurrence of sym-
ptoms and they acted right in stu-
dying diseases. therefore we should
constantly attempt to reduce them to
genera & species, & establish a noso-
logy abstracted from the reasoning
of proximate causes - I need not tell
you that Bodies are sufficiently dis-

linguished when reduced to General
of species.

This is a method introduced
within these 100 years, & was first
applied to plants a little before
the time of Dr. Sydenham, and he
proposed that we should attempt
the method of the Botanists in dis-
tinguishing diseases.

Raaglivri proposed the same,
but the subject lay long untouched -
till Sauvages about 50 years ago
first attempted it. His success to
obscure the difficulty he lay under of
how slow his progress was, five suc-
cessive Editions appeared, & the
usefulness of it being soon perceived
& encouraged, two or three other at-
tempts in the same were made.

I found them all extremely dif-
ficult & imperfect and have Endeav.

vowed to give a system of my own.
I know it is far from being complete.
It is however I believe more perfect
than the others - I have heard it said
it was impossible to form a perfect
work of this kind, but tho it is diffi-
cult it is not impossible.

The objections to it indeed seem
now to be removed all over Europe.
& I Gualtieri says that it has ad-
vanced so as to give reason to be-
lieve it will at length be brought to a
state of perfection & I would recom-
mend the Protagomena and Synop-
sis Nosologiae Methodicae to your
strict & frequent perusal.

III.

The prevention of diseases as I
before mentioned is omitted in Dr.
Boerhaave's definition of Physic -
In speaking of the prevention of dis-

cases I here use a language entirely new, for Physicians seem to have had but an obscure idea of this part of our Art & have imagined that to prevent diseases some additions to the system were necessary. but I say if health be properly established no additions is necessary.

We are solely to avoid the remote causes of diseases.

Before I proceed further I must take notice that the term Cause is understood very variously and vaguely, it seems indeed to be properly explained by my Colleague Dr. Gregory alone. Both Galienus and Boerhaave's ideas on the subject are very obscure & I think it here necessary to deliver my ideas on the subject.

To one event many causes may concur or many things tend to pro-

does one event.

Events indeed generally depend upon a series of causes. Of these ideas I shall give you a familiar example. A Man is killed in a sea fight by a splinter flying from the side of the vessel of striking him in the brain. His death may be traced to a series of causes. The flying of the splinter was caused by the stroke of a cannon ball, the ball was forced in that direction by the explosion of gun powder, and that explosion was caused by a lighted match being applied to the touch hole of the gun. Every one of these was a cause of his death, but they are to be divided into the immediate & the remote causes. The first of which the stroke of the splinter is in the language of Physic termed Proximate & all the rest the Remote

Causes or in the language of Logicians
they are divided into the Actual & possi-
ble causes - The stroke of the splinter
is termed the Actual the other the pos-
sible causes, only because the splin-
ter might have gone in another direc-
tion; The ball might have flown over
the vessel & many other accidents
intervene. Gualtero distinguishes
them by the names of Causa Physica
and Causa vera.

Sauvages following the German
Philosopher Wolffius is fond of distin-
guishing them by calling the remote
causes Principia, the Proximate
Causa propria.

With regard to the remote causes,
they have generally been divided into.

Predisponent and Occasional, which
signifies that in every Event there is
not only an agent supposed but certain

circumstances in the body acted on -
which variously modify the action.
For instance, if a body fall from a cer-
tain height on another, a certain effect
will be produced, but this effect will
be various according to the different
nature of circumstances of the body un-
derneath. If it be a Diamond it will be
simply moved out of the place; if
glass it will be broken; if wax its for-
mer shape will be altered without
its being moved out of the place or se-
parated into pieces - These ideas ap-
ply very particularly to Physic. The
human body is in different states in
different circumstances & at different
times. If the effects of causes will be
different according to those different
states of the body; for example one
man will in falling from an eminence
have a limb broken if the fall will at
the

The same time occasion spitting of blood, while another who received a like fall & has the same limb broken will not be affected in a similar manner, this is owing to a difference of constitution. in one perhaps the lung is weak & at the same time over distended with blood in the other a contrary state prevails.

We may give many other examples of the same, thus, a circumstance which barely frightens a man making him shiver & look pale, will in a woman produce convulsions perhaps Epilepsy.

Remote causes then are properly divided into Predisponent & Occasional, the first of which always signifies a condition of the body more liable to be acted on by the occasional than usual, but with regard to both perhaps a little more accuracy is necessary.

Some Gentlemen in writing Dispo-

Authors at this University rank the whole of the remote causes under the title of Occasional causes, but I must observe that the term Occasional can never be properly introduced but when Predispositions are supposed to be present.

As remote causes can act without predisposition, so predisposing causes may produce disease without the assistance of Occasional.

Thus a Plethora of weakness of the lungs may arise to such a degree as to produce Hemoptysis without any Occasional causes - Gaubius finds the word predisponens not a propriety has employed the word Simina which he divides into Communia & Propria the first signifying the natural state of the body. The second predisposition to disease.

It is the word Proximate Cause properly understood. We can scarcely distinguish between Proximate & Proximate of the disease itself. The Proximate cause is sometimes but very seldom simple, generally compound. For example in Ascites: The cause of the External distension & internal fluctuation which constitute the disease is an Effusion of water which proceeds from increased exhalation, & that perhaps from a Scurvy Liver, - all these are to be considered as the Proximate cause, for whatever remains on the body during the disease, & which must be removed to cure the disease is the Proximate Cause.

I have thus explained the word Cause - Another term remains to be considered not properly understood. Symptom. It is commonly used

to express the state of the body in health
as well as disease, but Galienus
justly confines it to disease, and the
words Symptoms of health are certainly
improper. It is for this reason I always
use the expression Phenomena of health.

Symptoms are distinguished in
three different kinds Symptomata.
Morbi, causa, et Symptomatum.

The Symptomatum Morbi are
those which are inseparable from the
disease, thus the Fever, Dyspnoea
Cough & pain of breast which attend
Pneumonia are each Symptomata Morbi;
strictly combined with & arising from it.

The Symptomata causa are those
which arise from the Remote cause,
thus the name is sometimes improp-
erly applied to the Symptomata
Morbi which always arise from the
proximate cause. Thus in Pneumonia

The cough of Catarrh is symptomatic
cause as not being essential to the
disease and arising from the appli-
cations of cold.

The Symptomata Symptoma-
tum are those which arise again from
the symptoms.

Thus in the same Pneumonia
if the patient cannot lie down on
one side it is a Symptomata Sympto-
matum, as not being necessary to the
disease nor arising from the remote
cause - Symptoms have likewise
been divided into Essential & Acciden-
tal. The first are absolutely necessary
to the disease & constantly occur in it,
the others are merely accidental.

In Pneumonia. The Fever Dysp-
nea, Cough & pain of breast are Essen-
tial symptoms, but if thro' the negli-
gence of the nurse or other accident the

The patient's stomach is overloaded
this a symptom merely accidental
Symptoms have also been named
Primary & Secondary.

Words which Gaubius uses in
the same sense with the words of acci:
dental, but I take the words in the
literal sense & mean only the differ:
ent time of the disease when symptoms
occur.

IV.

This brings us to the great ques:
tion Whether Medicine is to be studied
upon a Ratiocative Plan or an Empirical.
Or whether we are to proceed on reasoning
and knowledge of causes or on the dic:
tates of Experience alone.

This is a question which has
been agitated since the Earliest Ages
of Medicine to the present day and
therefore deserves to be considered.

Celsus has given an elegant account of the dispute as it stood in his time. And Keble has, in relating it, given us a dissertation on the same subject.

The schools have taught Medicine on a Dogmatic plan for 2000 years, & I do not know than one Impi-rius System has ever appeared. W. Sienkard has attempted something of the kind, - but I have sufficiently considered his works in this way in my preface.

As Dogmatism has prevailed so long & so universally, a study of it is necessary to enable us to read the writings of different Medical Authors, as they have all wrote in a systematic manner.

But besides, I have said in the text that the cure of disease is almost unavoidably founded in the knowledge

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But besides, I have said in the text that the cure of disease is almost unavoidably founded in the knowledge

of their proximate causes. And I am
very much inclined to be unavoid-
ably. For I assert that the whole con-
duct of business of life depends upon a
knowledge, & that the extent of our know-
ledge is great, in proportion as we
are acquainted with them. Nature there-
fore has implanted in us the strongest
desire to discover them & this has its
then place remarkably in Physic. I
never knew an old woman who did
not enquire into the causes of every
disease, & the meanest Apothecary
will act in the same manner. The their
reasonings be equally absurd and in-
consistent

Many people say that Dr.
Sydenham never reasoned nor enqui-
red into causes of diseases, but
whoever looks into his book must
immediately perceive the falsity of
this.

this assertion. Even Mr. Leland -
with all his objections to reasoning
falls into it in several parts of his
work.

In short an Inquiry into Can:
cer is unavoidable, tho' it has often
led to error than truth. We must -
therefore endeavour to prevent it from
misleading us, & the only method of
effecting this is to study Medicine
entirely upon a Dogmatic plan. for it
is those only who know the imperfec:
tion of science that can set bounds to
their reasoning, & it is a thorough view
of the subject & acquainted with
the grounds of reasoning which alone
can teach us how to proceed or
where to stop.

As our knowledge of the Institu:
tion of Medicine, that is the Physiolo:
gy, Pathology & doctrine of means,

by which sickness may be changed to health & health to sickness, is still so incomplete. The same objections that were made to the Dogmatism of Hippocrates, remains in some measure still in force, as in the case of motion for instance, the nature of it & the structure of a muscle are entirely unknown. If we turn our attention on the other hand to the fluids, the nature of them is likewise undiscovered & the manner of excretion still unexplained, I could go on & show that our knowledge of Physic is in many respects incomplete tho' introduced with confidence to explain the different functions.

Tho' we are therefore a little wiser than our Ancestors we are still liable to error & I know no view of human knowledge so contemptible as the dis-

ferent opinions which has been en-
tertained in Physics. Notwithstanding
however these objections, we
must attempt some doctrine of Proxi-
mate causes, Some will I know
conclude that a search after such
is to be altogether avoided.

But the arguments which lie
against Theory lie only, only agai-
nst what it has generally been
founded upon. Hypothesis.

I could easily shew that all the
Theories of the last age were generally
founded upon false facts.

Thus, upon the idea that the
blood was composed of Globules divi-
sible into smaller ones &c. - Boer-
haave, Martin & others have founded
many principles, but we now find
all was lost labour, as what they
supposed to have existed in reality

never did.

I would venture to produce many more instances, & therefore say that we may avoid the errors of past ages by avoiding hypothesis "Initium." Sapientia est, Sullitiam fugere."

My opinion indeed is that a perfect Dogmatical system cannot be expected, but I say that by avoiding former errors & following the plan laid down by Lord Bacon in his *Novum Organum* we shall go great lengths & acquire much assistance in conducting our reasoning & practice - i. e. Collection of facts is the only foundation for a system, but from facts we may by induction draw some general principles which will be of material service - Generalization of facts is indeed in all cases a great step. For instance In my treatise on cold I maintain I have established some general principles -

from established facts & principles to
which its effects may be always reduced.
and if I had succeeded in these tasks I say
it is by drawing general principles from
established facts, but in drawing -
these principles great caution is ne-
cessary & our induction should always
be simple & obvious.

I have said we should admit as a
foundation for practice these reasonings
only which are certain. The expression
is certainly improper. There can be no
mathematical demonstration in Phy-
sic & I would substitute the word
highly probable. This is a conduct which
I hope you will find satisfactory, not
only guarding you against your reason-
ing but applying to practice.

But when this cannot be done, we
must have recourse to experience alone.
this however likewise requires its

cautions. & Physicians have not been sufficiently aware of the incomplete and fallacious state of Empiricism. When Empiricism was first introduced the age was neither calculated to make observations nor to pursue even an Empirical plan & it was therefore soon deserted, but tho' there are many of the present day who practice medicine on an Empirical plan, there are but few who are aware of its fallacious & incomplete state, many declaim against & condemn all theory but they make not a proper distinction. Hypothesis is properly enough condemned, but as a theory founded on facts may be introduced with advantage, a general condemnation is impertinent & absurd and indeed I have generally found it was the most ignorant who denounce it, & I have

observed that as few are capable of consulting experience as theory & that as many are misled by the one as the other.

I shall endeavour to show, that a very small number of Physicians are able to consult with advantage either their own experience or that of others, for the first is often fallacious and the second frequently false. As for a system on an Empiricist I am I confess I knew nothing better than the lists of Recipes to be found in every Cook book, or a somewhat ornithal collection of Mr. Boyles or Mr. Wesley whose opinions in Physics are as fanatic as in Religion.

The fallacy indeed of Empiricism was long ago announced in the first Aphorism of Hippocrates, but the grounds for supporting it is so fallacious that they have not I think been properly examined.

The extent of difficulty of such
an examination have deterred me
from entering into it till very late-
ly, but as what I should defer now
may perhaps be deferred forever, I shall
give you a sketch of my thoughts on the
subject.

In considering the Causes of
the fallacy of Empiricism I experienced
I have.

1st Consider how far we are to trust
our senses. - In these every man pla-
ces the greatest confidence, but the
Skeptics, with some reason have asser-
ted they are liable to deceit.

But tho we should not
trust this assertion as far as they
have done. I will venture to say,
That observations made in this
manner should be attended with
some doubt & diffidence.

With regard to quantity
of number we may be sufficiently
certain, but when we consider the se-
condary qualities of Bodies. So, our
Observations must be liable to much fal-
lacy, since hardly any two persons agree
in their determinations respecting
them.

I remember before Ship Watches
were introduced into Scotland, that on
consultations, very various opinions
were entertained & always sustained
as to the quickness of the pulse
And even now with respect to its other
qualities of hardness - softness &c.
I will venture to assert that not
two out of twenty will agree.

It is especially necessary in con-
sidering the nature of observations
drawn from the senses to consider the
nature of Laws of sensation itself.

And

1st Sensation is not always equal to the degree of impression, but is constantly varying.

2nd Sensation will be affected by the repetition of any impression, and always become weaker as the repetition proceeds.

3rd The succession of impressions has great effect in varying sensation, which will be strong or weak, according to the nature of the proceeding impressions.

4th Sensation will be variously modified according to the degrees of agreeableness or the contrary which the impression excites.

What I have hitherto said relates to single qualities, but the qualities we are to examine are generally very compound, & our com.

plex ideas of things must therefore be
very incomplete & a circumstance -
which has given rise to the just-
saying

Quam multo vidimus, quam
pauca observamus.

Another fallacy likewise
takes place, in ascertaining the
relations of cause and effect.

The investigation of causes
is the great business of all Science
but the fallacy in investigating them
are many, & have given rise to all the
false philosophy that has ever appeared,
& the causes of the fallacy are what I
shall endeavour to point out - The

1st Step in determining a cause
is to make its presence certain, &
in doing this all Hypothesis is to
be rejected.

With regard however to the

prothesis I would wish to make two observations.

1st. That though it is to be entirely rejected in establishing Principles, it is not to be totally banished from the mind of men.

A man of genius may argue from an Hypothesis which he afterwards proves to be true, this was the case with the Great Newton. He first formed an Hypothetical idea of the motions of the heavenly Bodies which he afterwards established. And with the same precaution every person may be indulged in Hypothesis, & nothing leads more to Experimental Enquiry. A

2^d Observation I have to make with regard to Hypothesis is. That it has been too often supposed that any hypothesis which

solves every phenomenon may be
looked on as established & demonstrated,
but in every such proof of an hypothesis
which I have seen many phe-
nomena were admitted which never
did exist & many omitted which really
presented a seeming solution therefore
of all the phenomena is often a false
support of hypothesis & therefore no more
direct proof of the presence of a cause
is necessary.

In establishing a cause, if we
observe that one effect always fol-
lows the same cause, we may look
upon such a cause as certainly es-
tablished, but such observations in
the animal economy are very dif-
ficult. But cautions therefore in this
respect should not be adhered to too
rigidly & some exceptions should
be admitted of a cause otherwise we lose

establishing, if we must consider that
the body is acted on by different causes
unknown & unknown which may
change the operation of a cause other-
wise productive of a certain effect,
whence the difficulty of ascertaining the
operation of medicines with any cer-
tainty &c.

You must therefore be allowed that
what frequently & usually produces
a certain effect must not be rejected -
as the cause of that effect because
it sometimes fails, & if in mind as
even seven cases out of ten the same
effect is produced, we may I think
be satisfied as to the certainty of
the cause.

Another objection I would
make to the general caution, is,
when an effect appears, not to reject
the supposition of the general cause

of that effect because it sometimes fails
being present because it is not ap-
parent. But I would likewise assert
that the Newtonian rules are not
to be admitted in the animal Organ-
ism, tho' they may apply very just-
ly to inanimate matters of that sort
that many causes may in the hu-
man body produce the same effect.

Another error in assigning
causes is, that the vulgar generally
attribute an event to the last most
apparent circumstance, but such
effect might have proceeded from
causes present a long time and
unheeded & unsuspected, such as
an action of the heavenly bodies &c
and other powerful causes are
likewise sometimes unheeded, -
such as contagion, in attempting

To discover the presence of powers of which much justly & labour has been lost by endeavouring to find them in the sensible qualities of the air.

Another source of error is in assigning causes, in attributing to support powers what nature herself has effected, for instance in determining the action of a virus for however some may object to the powers of nature the Vis Medicatrix nature in whatever else it may be termed, it is certain that diseases have been spontaneously cured, nay even against the efforts of Art.

Another cause of fallacy in establishing causes is that we are often disposed to reject all causes except those whose power we can in some measure explain, but this is certainly a wrong method of proceeding.

ing, as there are several powers in na-
ture with which we are unacquainted,
from this cause arose the many ob-
jections made to the peruvian bark
on its first introduction, as Physicians
could not account for its effects in
intermittent fevers. But another
source of error arises from our not
pushing the rule I last objected to far
enough in some cases. For when the
human mind can form no possible
idea how a medicine can with the
smallest degree of probability act
upon the human body, whether it is vi-
sible in the fluids nor can act
on the nervous system and diminish
its virtues may I think be rejected.

Thus the idea that cures can
be performed by sympathy, by magical
charms unless made known
the patient may be entirely de-

erred.

Another fallacy in assigning causes arises from the number of causes which may produce the effect. I speak here not of proximate but remote causes which are common. By manifold & ones often mistaken. These as I have mentioned are divided into the Predisponent and occasional. The latter may be less established as facts. But are often internal & obscure, but it is with regard to the predisponent our doubts principally arise. They may arise from an hereditary predisposition, from accidents in child bearing, in nursing, from the manner of life in early infancy & often from the state of the original formation of the parts, but as all these are not established with accu-

vacy but still remains intricate in
theory much uncertainty must pre-
vail in establishing Remote Causes,
I would therefore advise you to
consider my own & every other system
& every author you please, with dis-
cidence & caution.

To conclude, I must observe
that another source of fallacious
proceeds from another of false rea-
soning called by the Logicians a
Dilemma, that is to say, when two
or more causes are assigned to an
effect, if one or more are proved
wrong to conclude that the remain-
ing supposed cause is actually the
true one & to look on it as fully
demonstrated.

Thus Mr. Boerhaave in consid-
ering the nature of the Nervous
system supposes in the first place

that they act either by their elasticity
or by the motion of the fluids in them &
after having overturned the former opi-
nion he concludes that the latter must
be the right one, but this is certainly
a wrong method of arguing & I think
I could propose an opinion more pro-
bable than either.

Another cause of the fallacy
of experience is the number of false
facts offered to the world.

Thus from experiments ei-
ther from the inaccuracy of the instru-
ments, or skillfulness in employing
them, & many other circumstances
which Mr. Boyle calls the contingencies
of experiment, we often find directly
contradictory experiments appear-
ed to.

Observations as I have shown
from the fallacy even of our senses

& many other circumstances, liable
to very great inaccuracy. & I therefore
maintain that of the Observations in
Physic which we at present propo-
sition out of ten are inaccurate, in-
complete & useless, & I say besides, that
in the records of Physic there are ma-
ny circumstances mentioned as facts
which by the Authors were not even
supposed to exist, & that many to
support theories or supposed im-
provements in practice have not scrup-
pled to assert as facts downright
lies. Such a conduct in Quacks or
secret mongers need not be wondered
at, but in men of Character is
somewhat surprising.

In such hordees the love of
fame, or motives of interest have
had such effect as really to ~~take~~
production of the conduct I have men-

tioned.

It is not a little surprising to me that what I have hitherto delivered as to the fallacy attending our judgment of Cause & Effect should by some be looked on as more to theory than experience, I know it is applicable to both, but a fort it is less so to the latter than to the former, for gentlemen must consider that in establishing the power of any one medicine, it is by establishing the relation of Cause & Effect.

From all that has been said then it appears that the best instructions are liable to abuse. All moderns agree that the highest improvement, whether in Theory or Practice is to be obtained by a collection of facts, of hence all who wish

to acquire Medical Science attempt
it by rushing experiments &
observations, but of these I must say
the greater number are imperfect,
if conducted or entirely fabricated
in the closet or at best from a few
hints taken from the Patients bed
sides they are in the closet finally
dropped & completed.

Let it not be imagined that I
intend to cry down experience, but
venture to assert that the greatest
number of pretended facts & observa-
tions we at present possess are no-
thing but a heap of falsehoods. &
we may in the greatest number of in-
stances say with the French Grand
Observateur, grand Menteur.

I have thus endeavored to
show the fallacious and imperfect
state of Empiricism, & must there-

you conclude, That medicine is to be stud-
ied on a dogmatical plan & that
such a method will afford much as-
sistance I hope to demonstrate to you
in the following course. But at the
same time, that I abhor that Medi-
cine is to be studied on a Dogmatical
plan we must, where that fails, -
have recourse to experience.

We are not to adhere neither
to Empiricism nor Dogmatism too
strictly, but unite the advantages
of both guarding against the fallaci-
ous of each with the greatest atten-
tion, & proceeding with the greatest
diffidence & caution.

Part 1st
Of Pyrexia
VI.

These we consider first as being
the most common & most important
ant

ant of any. It has been complain-
ed that I have in this instance in-
troduced a new unnecessary
name into Medicine, but it is a
term as old as Galen. It was not
indeed commonly employed till
introduced some years ago by
Mr. Sauvages. - He uses it however
in a different sense from mine, mean-
ing it synonymous with fever. I
make pyrexia the name of a class -
Fever of an Order belonging to this
class, but it has been so customary
to use the word Fever as the name of
a class, that it was long before I
could break myself from it, but it is
certainly improper, for instance, if
in talking of the distinguishing
marks of Pneumonia I should
mention Fever. Dyspnoea &c. it
would surely be an impropriety as

you must here consider it as the ap-
plication of a bludge.

2 after beginning. The description
requires more explanation.

Cold Shivering. It has been by
some disputed, whether this cold
shivering always precedes Pyre-
xia, or is necessary to constitute the
disease of that class. It is however
denied by very few persons confident
they are mistaken, as it is accom-
panied very universal. I take Hoff-
man where he begins Malignant.

I have often indeed observed
that on asking a Patient labouring
under one of the pyrexia, whether
the disease began with any coldness
or shivering, if he has answered in
the negative, but on further enqui-
ry you discover from himself or
from the by-standers that it did

actually take place, for it is so innumerable as to be overlooked.

The objection above made - leads me to another observation. I would wish to make no Prefatory to my State Course viz! That in asserting facts, I do not mean that they are constantly & universally present, but when exceptions do not amount to more than one in a thousand, as I am sure in the case with regard to coldness of shivering in fevers, I shall overlook them.

Increased heat & frequency of Pulse. So these likewise tho' they are very general there are some exceptions.

The Ancients who were desirous of distinguishing diseases by one Symp. took much increased heat the distinguishing mark of fevers.

Symp. is Boon made use

increased frequency of Pulse the Diag-
nosis of the same idea was admitted by
Boerhaave of the generality of Egyptians
before history, but as I before observed
a concurrence of symptoms necessary to
form a character of disease. To these
at the desire of a learned colleague I
have added

Interruption & disorder of several func-
tions for example there are two cases
without either headach, sickness at
stomach, Loss of appetite or some
other affection of the functions. I
have therefore inserted it that we may
omit nothing which can assist us
in distinguishing the disease. I have
however added particularly some dis-
minution & in the animal function a
circumstance which takes place as
universally as any other.

Book 1.
Chap: 1.
Of Fevers
VIII.

In treating of Fevers I shall use in
treating of others.

1st. Define the Phenomena.

2^d. Establish the Proximate Cause.

3^d. The remote Cause.

4th. The Prognosis and

5th. The method of Cure.

Fevers. I use the word in its strict
sense for it has in general been too
vaguely applied.

In all other diseases of the Chap VIII
I name typical affections, but take no
kind way of essential signs, the mean-
ing of which words I have before explain-
ed to you. Essentially signifying a
symptom necessary to & inseparable
from a disease. This being taken in

deliberate sense. This assertion to be
sure is not without its doubts, as I
suspect that Synocha never appears
without some topical affection, but
this we shall consider more at large
hereafter.

IX

1st Physicians have been more
in the humour of multiplying the
distinctions of species of Fevers than
in reducing them to as few heads as
possible & giving sufficiently distinct
characters.

2^d It is indeed a difficult task to
discover the circumstances common to
the whole order.

I expect to find them in Inter-
mittents as being the most regular, but
I say as most commonly formed because
even in these ^{one} there is a great variety.

X.

1. Suggestiveness in motion. This is the favorite of authors, but as this the general term of has often been improperly employed. I thought it best to describe the appearances more distinctly.

2. Hæmorrhaging. This is the Pandæulatio of Medical Authors, it is the only term I could find in the English language to convey the idea.

3. Extremities become pale. The nails frequently become livid, tho they often are as pale as the rest of the extremities.

4. Features shrink. The nose becomes sharp, the eyes sunk & cheeks collapsed.

5. Bulk diminished. That the bulk of the body is diminished is proved by Rings falling off the fingers at the commencement of a fever which were tight before.

6. Skin contracted All the different countries in Europe have agreed in comparing this appearance to that of a Goose's skin stripped of its feathers. This takes place from the other parts of the skin being contracted & the papillae consequently pushed out. You would I am sure immediately ask me how this was effected. But I am now relating the nomenclature in which all sort of reasoning is to be most religiously refrained from, & the manner in which it is effected will become to be more properly considered hereafter.

7. At the coming on It has been disputed by some whether the catarrh takes place, but I am sure it does most frequently.

8. Rigors This word has been used by Medical Authors to signify the shivering of the fit. Thus Sydenham *calor et rigor*

alternativum" & use however only in the
first sense as you may observe in the
text.

(9. But for sometime continues dry.

This is very generally the case tho'
there are some exceptions.

10. Forehead This moisture appears
indeed in every other case involving
first on the forehead.

We find likewise that in all the
Eranthemata except the miliairy erup-
tion the pustules appear first on the
forehead & so extend downwards.

11. Restored. Their ordinary state is
certainly in a great measure restored, tho'
perhaps never entirely, they approach
however nearer to the natural state
than before.

XI.

Stages. The different kinds of the same
paroxysm have been very generally cat-

but 'fits' is the Hot fit &c. but the mode of expression is improper the word stage should be employed it has been likewise common to divide the paroxysm into two stages. but I maintain that there are three distinct ones for the discolouring of the skin generally continues for sometime after the heat comes on.

I have thus given you a description of a pure Intermittent fever which I would advise you to compare with the description of Boerhaave of 'H. Menstr.'. It will not I hope appear vanity in me to inform you that Van Daeleben a Professor at Leyden has recommended to his Pupils as the most concise description of as a model for such descriptions.

The description of a disease is to be considered in two lights. The Character & History.

In the first we endeavor to distin-
guish them from every other disease &
in the second relate what symptoms
appear, & which, tho necessary to be
known is not necessary to form the char-
acter.

In first part of the description I
have already given the Second is con-
tained in the following Paragraphs.
But as I have in them given a very full
account of our knowledge of the differ-
ent particularities is only to be acquired
by frequent study of them as I shall
again mention them over. whoever
woud wish to be more particularly informed
may consult Dr Naub's description
are remarkably full tho indeed often very
redundant

MS No Comment on the following Para-
graph. XXIII.

Parasitisms differ in several par-

teachers. The phenomena are in different degrees. The 1st or 2d fits are frequently not properly formed. Another variety - that is more frequent is. That there is no sweating stage. The time the different stages generally occupy also varies. The general prognosis is the life of the stages are generally such as follows. The sweating stage 4 hours.

Take notice however that this paragraph contains the foundation of all the varieties.

XXIV.

1. It is very seldom this however sometimes takes place.

2. Apoplexy. The same interpretation would, as we should soon see, be liable to ambiguity.

3. Times A Quarta has been known to continue twenty years together.

1. Quotidian. Many respectable Authors, particularly Mercurialis in Italy & Rivius in France have denied the existence of any such species of Intermitents. And the authors I have named assert that in the course of 40 years experience they never met with one. And that what we looked on generally as such are really double.

Tertian. A double Tertian is a species of intermittent in which the Paroxysm occurs every day, but in lead of the Paroxysm of every succeeding day agreeing in the time of their accession &c.

They come on at different hours, but the Paroxysms of every second day agree exactly. So the fits of the Monday of the Wednesday & Tuesday and Thursday for instance come on at the

same hour & are perfectly similar. This
circumstance however must be owing
to their more Southern situation, for
in my practice I have observed the febrile
Quintans much more frequent than
the double & trian. Intermitter.

2. But all other, you will find men-
tion made in the Books of the Febris
Quintana. Astena &c. no recurrence -
every 5th or 6th day or at longer inter-
vals such do really occur but I look
upon them to be more "irregularities".
In this opinion I am seconded by many
Authors, especially Celsus to whose
"de februm intermitterium
natura" I must refer you.

XXVI.

1. Observe this is a great point which
make very particular application. We
entirely know has been alluded, but I
believe the questions have arisen from

mistakes, if it has never really hap-
pened it is only a solitary exception.

2. Remission. This applies parti-
cularly to the last stage of state of the
pulse. When the pulse falls from 120
to 80. Look on it as a pretty consi-
derable remission.

No comment. on Par. 27.

XXVIII

1. In some. It has been common enough
in systems to deny this affection and to
pretend that such a fever as what has
been termed Continuit, really does exist.
I can by no means however in the opi-
nion, for though I find great difficulty
to mark the exacerbations in fever. I
constantly find on paying a suffi-
cient degree of attention that they really
did take place.

Doerhaave seems never to have
entertained a doubt that such a fever

did really exist. But as heet principles
his Dr. Le Haen asserts in his Thesis,
that no such fever ever takes place.

Says Vire "Synopsis Nosologiae Veneris
continua." & Brandeburg are of the same
opinion, so that I am not singular in
this opinion.

2. Continuum. The continuance of the
fever is chiefly to be distinguished by the
state of the heat of pulse, but it is very
difficult to fix the frequency of Pulse
necessary to constitute fever. Dr Waller
says that every pulse above 90 are fe:
brile & no others. But I know several
people in perfect health whose pulse is
generally above 90, & I have frequently
met with cases in which the pulse was
not above 90 or 100.

XXIX

1. A fuller explanation of this will be
afterwards delivered.

2. One Paroxysm, not strictly here, but
very generally so.

3. Remission twice. This is a circum-
stance little observed by the generality of
Physicians, but I have frequently taken
notice of it.

XXX

1. The Paroxysm of the Epilepsy is
generally about 12 hours. The Inter-
mission longer.

2. Quasi. Its attack is sometimes very
obscure & little observable. If the Parox-
ysm of a Section exceed 12 hours it is
termed "Sectiona nostra" or "spuria".

All the above of the Section being
very particular attention to the
fact.

XXXI

1. Sometimes, it frequently happens

2. Protracted. Thus the length of the
Paroxysm of the section intermitter is

increased from 8 hours perhaps to 10 or 12
before it becomes Epidemic.

Chap. II.
Of the Proximate cause
of Fevers.

A Comment. on Par: 32

XXXIII.

I. This is one of the most difficult -
problems in Physic not however difficult,
I have attempted it. If I should not suc-
ceed in discovering it. I hope at least to
put you in a proper train of investi-
gation, which I think has never yet been
done. And expect besides to throw
some new light on other parts of the
Animal Economy. For I am certain
it knows things that I do not know, and
it pursues its objects.

XXXIV.

I must here again remind you of
my former opinion as to the Cause

of effect which actually applies in the
present case. It has been generally ac-
nowledged that no fever exists without
being produced by some degree of Stimulus
can assert that human fevers never occur
without being followed by a hot stage.
I assert case in the Aphorisms section.
has seen the matter in the same light.

XXXV

1. Every diminution of the natural
colour argues that the blood does not
flow in sufficient quantity to the sur-
face, which proves that the force of the
heart & large arteries is diminished.

The Shivering, shows the same force
are likewise to consider the degree in
which these take place.

2. Energy The brain is not merely
passive organ besides the power of the
will first exercised there it follows
in consequence of impulses

made on the parts of determining its
influence to them, & even independent
of it, as it is constantly determining its
influence to muscles & other parts, and
thereby supports their sensitive and
power.

It appears therefore that the most
exquisite must depend upon a stimu-
lated state of that organ.

3. Imperfect Sensations. Canstiction has
given one of the strangest instances of this
in a case where red hot Iron was applied
to the sole of a persons foot in the cold stage
of fever which was burned to the bone un-
perceived, & as the energy of the brain is
necessary to preserve the different sen-
sations, a weakness in them shows a di-
minution of energy.

4. Feeling of cold while the body is
warm. To account for this Phenomenon
is a problem which has puzzled every

Physician. without entering into the matter too publicly. I shall attempt to account for some several circumstances it is certain that there is some interruption of communication in the first stage of fever between the brain & lesser parts & as the idea of cold is excited in the sensorium commanding merely from the absence of heat it is easily perceived by the patient in the first stage of fever comprising of such a sensation.

5. Heart The action of the heart has been attributed to the vis insita or inherent power from its contraction after it is taken out of the body. but not to say that this idea has been carried too far it is certain that the vis insita itself depends originally upon the brain & is supported by it if no power therefore can act upon the vis insita of the heart but by first acting upon the brain & animating the vis insita & it is in this

manner that the different passions vigorously affect & agitate the heart.

XXXVII.

1. Sedative Any power that diminishes motion of the powers of motion in the human body may be termed Sedative. I suppose we know the power of opium & I believe that the effect of that power is in the application of it change produced in such a manner to be the reverse of former paragraph, the relation of cause & effect is clearly proved & it appears certainly acting thus a debilitating power that contains in it a material act in the same manner will be afterwards proved. Another very strong proof that the symptoms of fever depend on debilitating causes which are relieved by attending to the debilitating powers, for we shall hereafter endeavour to show that generally the medicines which have

been even employed with success in Intermittents belonging to these classes. Let us say that when once a paroxysm is formed, it is again brought on by debilitating powers, & best prevented by strengtheners.

The only difficulty in this point is with regard to the other Orders of Pyrexia but these we shall afterwards consider, we speak here of fevers as strictly denominated.

XXXVII.

1. In what manner. Take notice of what I advance, when treating of Causes and Effects. when we can discover the mode of operation of a Cause it is very satisfactory, but tho' we should not be able to accomplish this if the supposed cause is at all unaccounted for by one Effect we should not hesitate in pronouncing it the next Cause in whatever unknown manner it produces the effect.

XXXVIII.

1. This is I think a clear definition of the medicinal nature, an idea as old as any in the records of Physic. The celebrated in the beginning of his lecture on Acute diseases exhibits the idea of such a power existing in the strongest manner. But if you would wish to see it fully proved I should recommend to you Thet's personal Experiments Pathology § 133.

XXXIX.

1. Galenus takes particular pains to support this idea.

2. Cold applied. This I suppose was all the phenomena of Sympliciter's person be thrown into a state of heat taken out of nature. Successive as come on if he be then put to bed a hot stage will be formed & a profuse sweat break out. See also I think in the Mechanic

cal Practice of Physic requires in Inter-
mittents to have the Patient to remain in
the cold bath taken out of it to bed, for
the last stage of sweating induced by
this will prevent those which would nat-
urally be formed. Therefore maintain
the cold state induced by action
convenient & similar are required by
nature for the same purpose.

XV.

1. Spasm. Spasmodic contraction of
muscles less violent & durable
than natural.

It is sufficiently distinguished
from contraction in my Physiology, such
a contraction of fibres & ordinary re-
sistance & resistance passage. The
"Constrictio vasorum" of blood
vessels which produces the suppression
of action, for an account of it
see § XVI.

2. Warmer action. The sides of the body
are more so at state of contractility.
Hence without the influence of the distending
force a shrinking of the external parts. P. le-
aps to be the consequence.

There is the even that is to say
all these phenomena to his place. But
that there is another cause which in fever
operates in producing these effects is
I think greatly evident in almost every
increased action of the heart & vessels. An
accident produced as if intended to in-
crease its bad effects. In ^{the} first stage of fever
however no such phenomenon appears
Bride Hoffman? Besides after some parts
have become relaxed of the vessel has
flowed other parts of the skin remain
contracted. Tumors which even con-
tained matter have sometimes disap-
peared & never again returned. all
which with other observations clearly

I think now that there is present in
the beginning of febrile paroxysms an
activity of spasmodic contraction
of the extremity of the vessels.

In the end of this paragraph
I have made a wrong reference to
parts of the works of Hoffmann as
they stand at present. I should
have referred you to the 1st Tom pag.
2^o Poligomen. Art. 4th and you
will find further illustration in the
1st Chap. of the 2^o part under the ar-
ticle of Febris Tertiana.

XLI.

1. Thus far has Hoffmann
I had he stuck to those ideas, his opi-
nions might have been better received,
but he falls into the old specula-
tions on the nature of the fluids pre-
sented by Hypothetical.

2. Cause of the fever, but saying -

the same course

XLII.

Take notice that Goubaux observes that when the powers of nature attempt to capture any thing new to the human system a Graham is produced.

XLIII.

I now proceed to make what I think an easy addition to the ideas of Graham.

XLIV

1. That an atony should subsist in the extreme vessels agrees perfectly with the idea that a debility has been induced. But that an atony and a Graham should subsist together is not easily accounted for we might perhaps say that while an atony subsisted the cause of the vessels to themselves a Graham was induced

in the Sphincter at the extremities,
but waving all such theoretical con-
siderations, it is difficult, nay, in-
deed nearly impossible to account for
it, or establish it by reasoning. It
upon it however as a matter of on the
greater consequence & advantage to
establish & prove the fact, in which
I think we may proceed a great way.

2. Consent is when an affection raised
in one part is communicated to another
to which the cause is not applied.

Every writer has taken notice of the con-
sent of parts, and almost all agree
that the skin is the most remark-
able organ in this respect of any in the
body. To consent with the surface of the
body has been by these writers sup-
ported by observing the phenomena
which take place in the heat, cold, &c.
it may likewise be proved by several

other facts.

The body is from several other causes under a constant waste & decay, which is only to be supplied by the aliment taken into the stomach and were we allowed many case to reason from single causes, we would be led to conclude that for instance, when we would so order it that whatever increased the one should likewise augment the desire of taking in the other.

Now this we find in fact to be the case. The discharge of sweat & the appetite for food both depend upon a proper tone in the vessels & fibres of the surface of the body and stomach, & we find therefore that whatever increases the tone on the surface of the body & consequently sweating increases the appetite of the contrary.

This proceeds however on the sup-

position the contractility of the fibres of stomach, an opinion we shall next consider. The cause of appetite and hunger is truly obscure. Dr. Haller finding appetite connected with a certain tenuity of the stomach supposed it was produced by the pressure of the sides of that viscus against each other.

This idea however cannot be admitted, for its sides never touch each other as it always preserves its circular section, and even when they did approach it might most emphatically state filled & lined with such a quantity of a mucous & viscid fluid as to prevent its even being the cause of appetite & hunger.

Another common opinion is, that as the stomach empties itself of its contents. The remaining parts

Become more or less excited, & stimulate
himself to produce hunger. I have seen
this idea supported by many facts, as
that Acids & such like tend to in-
crease the appetite.

The state of the Acrimony how-
ever must be very unequal & quite
inconsistent with the regular returns
of appetite. I cannot therefore ac-
count for the phenomena.

Modern Physiology have account-
ed as asserted that appetite depends upon
the degree of contraction in the muscular
fibres of the stomach, which idea I
think is strongly supported by the con-
sideration that all the powers which in-
crease appetite are those that increase
the tone of the fibres of the stomach
as will appear more clearly hereafter
when we treat of Dyspepsia.

3^d Cold. Kiserhaave asserts that ex-
ercise in cold weather such as skating
is one of the most powerful means of
promoting both perspiration & appetite
every practical writer agrees in the
remark.

4. Debility. I could bring enough
of proofs that these symptoms all
depend upon debility, for the vomit
act by their stimulating power, vomit-
ing is frequently induced by debility
in fainting fits, something most likely
comes on which can be accounted for
in no other manner. of Obium. The
most powerful of Sedation. often in-
duces it. I know several who cannot
take a small dose of it without
vomiting before the morning.

The ceasing of nausea and vom-
iting in fevers when the sweat breaks
out of the observation of Sydenham

would call in the language of Aesc-
lapius experimentum Crucis in sup-
port of my opinion

It is likewise observed by
in the account of the last great Plague
in London that as soon as the sweat
appeared the vomiting ceased.

5. Emetics. This has frequently
been practised in the infirmary here at
all the different periods of the last
stage of fevers, & it is now known that
emetics given before the last stage of
fevers frequently prevent the formation
of it

6. Bloodletting. I shall hereafter give
you two quotations from Celsus,
in which he describes the practice of some Phy-
sicians in his time in Intermitter. I.
They let the thirst arise to want it
degree & then give the patient a large
draught of water which then in the

and use sweat which prevents the per-
mation of the paroxysm. Our Saline
mixture acts by its refrigerant power
in the same manner & by increasing
the tone of producing a sweat. - I
might here add much more in sup-
port of these opinions, but as it would
be trespassing on your time and as I
think the proof of them sufficiently
clear I shall proceed.

Dr. Jackson a late Professor in
his Dissertation on Empathy, en-
deavours to controvert some of my
opinions, but I do not delay to
point out the fallacy of his argu-
ments.

XIV.

1. Delirium There is hardly a fever
of any duration or degree that is not
accompanied with delirium.

2. Inequality There is no such thing

for a more full explanation of a habit see
Vol. 4th § MDXI. 1 MDL.

3. Cold Stomach. Sir John Pringle gives
us an account of a fever which prevailed
in the Army for some time in which a
delirium was always the first symp-
tom that appeared.

XLVI

1. I have thought this paragraph
referred to the subjects of my former
merely delivered, that the remote cau-
ses are sedative powers is I think
sufficiently proved in XXXVI. but -
they will be more fully considered -
hereafter.

2. Extreme vessels If the energy is
diminished in the brain, we might
argue that it must be more dimin-
ished in the parts farthest situated
from that organ. & as the circu-
lation is greater the distance from the

heart, but laying aside all reasoning
I have sufficiently proved
the fact.

3. Indirect. This language may
not be understood. These powers which
excite motion in the different parts
are termed stimuli, for as their
action is evident & action immedi-
ate they are called direct, but there
are many powers which produce si-
milar effect, whose manner of operating
we cannot explain which seem at
first rather production of the motion.
These are termed Indirect.

4. Cold Stage of Spasm. The fact is so
but I shall not attempt to explain it see
XXXIX and XL.

4. Continues so. Hoffman would
say till the spasm was overcome,
but I say that the restoration of heat
requires the restoration of the tone of the

extreme sepsis which was lost. There is
no difficulty indeed in comprehending
any part of this doctrine but that an
all of sepsis should subsist toge-
ther, but the fact is so & the necessity of
this supposition will soon suggest itself
more frequently on consideration. In
most cases there is no difficulty in ex-
plaining how this increased energy is
produced. But in some however while
the action of the vessels continues to in-
crease, resolution of the focus is obtained.
I rest the matter entirely upon facts.
I repeat likewise that it does not
proper practice of the latter objection to
it will depend from exhibiting cases which
can never be explained by any system
I expect that in the course of these
lectures my opinions will acquire
further illustration.

XLVIII

1. Venæ. After the primitive notions of Galen began to prevail the next new system was that of Descartes, who attempted even to treat of the animal Economy as soon as the circulation was discovered. It was found that a free motion of the blood was necessary to health, it immediately occurred to Philosophers and Physicians that whatever obstructed this free circulation must be the cause of the disease, in this they were perfectly right but knew nothing of the nervous system sought in this last a cause in the fluids themselves. A new idea indeed as old as Aristotle, and Descartes immediately took it up, it was soon universally received & has continued the prevailing opinion nearly to the present day.

But it is never applied so exten-
sively to Pathology as in Boerhaave's
system.

2. suddenness. Van Swieten observes
that a man is an aqueous body, & he is de-
fer the idea, & comes on thinks himself in
perfect health & says in such state
it is impossible a general accident could
prevail, if there is besides no proof of
such disorder.

It has however been imagined that
as it does not increase so gradually
it may be very suddenly induced but
Van Swieten argues strongly against
this idea & then he first introduces the
doctrines of Hippocrates & then he
introduces the doctrine of humors of
Hippocrates, & goes on to give proofs
that the phenomena depend upon
the same system of moving powers.
I think this reasoning perfectly just.
I am surprised it only lately attracted

by Mr. Senac. It appears however
to proceed from a jealousy de limites
between two limits & a habit of in-
fer Senac is not consistent with him
only elsewhere when he refuses all the
consequences of the last stage to the new
Doux system.

XIX.

1. Noxious matter. This has been an
universal doctrine from Hippocrates
to Boerhaave, & I may say very bold
in me to attack it, but I shall endeavour
to show that it rests upon a very uncertain
foundation. I think I think
it has been brought as we now
do Philosophy of medicine
placed. I think the authority of
the ancients in medicine is much
guarded. who is part of anatomy. The
new Philosophy within it by these
safest method & a just conclusions.

And as for the authority of the scholastic
writers, I must say that the generality of
physicians have been serious peccati
mulationum following implicitly and
without enquiring what ever was de-
sired to them.

2. Clapnet. & Liberty will say that
either of these causes which have fre-
quently produced perfect fevers, cannot
produce any morbid matter into the
blood - The event hath constantly at-
tended has given suspicion that as
morbid matter sometimes is present
which was in this way expelled. But
several constantly attend to the
action of the heart & arteries, & we see
here it attends fevers when no morbid
matter can be supposed present.

3. Hemorrhage, Artificial or Sponta-
neous when not it is lost. It is known
inputation is not done the 6th part

of the whole mass, as that in a base ab-
part of the morbid matter could have
been collected.

2. It is noted if this discharge was
made in the way of an ordinary sweat:
on as that of Urtica for there may be
some probability in the idea, but this
will not account for the vessels of the nose,
from which a discharge of mucus has
cured the disease. And when we consider
that the same effect has followed an arti-
ficial Hemorrhage it is fully sufficient
to overturn the idea.

3. Convulsion. From Hippocrates
to Boerhaave this doctrine has likewise
been received & may say universally,
and it is curious to observe that W. H. C.
man, after asserting that it is
the cause of fever, enters fully into
the hypothesis of it as the cause of the
rest. In reading therefore of his works

you should be on your guard as to this particular.

5. In certain cases In the small pox for instance we see that the morbid matter is thrown out exactly of the same nature with that introduced & continues from age to age to produce exactly similar changes in our system, & though I cannot prove so clearly the same thing with regard to other contagions yet their continuing constantly of the same nature & constantly producing the same diseases renders it sufficiently clear that no change in their nature is produced by this supposed concoction.

5. That the fever often terminates, as in the same small pox in which after a few pustules have appeared the fever entirely ceases very frequently so that the idea of a milder being necessary to remove the

fever is as hypothetical as that of
convulsion.

6. without waiting. Physicians
supposed a certain time necessary for
the conversion of a fever into a convulsion and
saw that this time with respect to
fevers. The fevers that continued longer
generally did not stand a late night, & that
the convulsions often spent themselves, termin-
ated a few even paroxysms which
amount to nearly the same time and
make a similar observation with re-
gard to the Quarters. It remains there-
fore, that as such a long time seems
necessary to the conversion we should not
attempt the cure of Fevers till the con-
vulsions be past &c.

But we can cure a Febrile, after
there is even one paroxysm has come on
without waiting, the supposed necessary
time, & as for continued Fevers that also

not imagine they have been often cured
by James Prater as the Patients of
St. Peter's. I am convinced they have
often been suddenly stopped by this and
other Antimony.

Dr. Ferrius an Italian Physician
says that the Bark cannot cure Inter-
mittents without some evacuation.
This however is perfectly like Dr. Ferrius
Lind's endeavours to cure Fevers, but
being contrary to the Boerhaavian over-
seen says that something very different
may be taken from the more solid parts
of the Nervous system.

On the whole therefore I must say
that doctrines of Morbific matter, Con-
coction &c are all bounded, precarious
at best. And it will appear that my
views on this subject will have at
least induced a change in the
language of system of Physic as the old

opinions respecting them seem to be ascertained
by many modern Physicians.

L.

1. This paragraph is to prevent many useless & bad consequences which may arise from my former assertions. That a Resecency of the fluids ever takes place in the living body has been denied, & that especially by Dr. Williams. I shall not state the various reasons for differing from him. I will I hope sufficiently prove his ideas on this subject groundless.

III.

1. Bile. This is an idea which has ever lately received very much, & is principally supported by the very learned & ingenious Dr. Linnæus. It is seen at present very generally on the continent.

2. Vomiting. Any person who has attended to the effects of medicine will readily grant this. It is seen perhaps more frequently

from the compression of the liver &c of
the liver &c the motion & dilatation
The rise & fall of the heart &c
regulate the action of the
arteries &c

3. accumulated & increased 2.
Every body who is affected with
these who is not in the state of
intermittents that the blood is col-
lected in greater quantity than usual
the large vessels about the heart and
in the lungs &c the blood is much
increased in quantity & must
produce increased action of the

4. Cholera. It is a disease which is
not common in England &c it
was generally confined to the
East in former years & is
nowly introduced by D. C. Johnson
who says that in China &c the
summer is very hot & the

case but never comes within the
same track set in at evening or
at night.

5 without fever. This is a principal
argument against Malaria being the
cause of intermittents. As we will
hereafter show that they almost al-
ways arise from Marsh Malaria we
need not think Malaria a powerful
in determining febrile power
they are.

6. Redundance. The same heat
which produces a redundancy of bile
produces also an increased excretion
of Marsh effluvia — But those
that live in the high mountains at
the top of the hills are not so much
affected by a greater quantity of Marsh
with intermittents, while those in
the low country are almost constantly
by it, of which we have evidence in

The neighbouring countries of the F. :
from the inland.

Besides all these considerations
it is not a plain thing to suppose
quantity of a altered quality of bile
could reduce fever. As the leme-
dies which have found most success for
putting these diseases back
as the book the effect the fluids.

LII.

1. Fluids. This the most likely
the Boerhaave in which is supported
by Van Swieten. (See chap. Secus
de figne f. 111.)

Chap: III.
Of the Difference
of
Sens

LIII.

I am going to enter upon a very
difficult subject & in doing this
this Chapter will be a little exha-
ustive as long as my book.

This will be full upon the subject
instead therefore finishing the 1st &
commencing what I shall soon do
the whole doctrine is as follows & then
we will see the pleasure to which
this Chapter attains this

LXII.

1. Diathesis Proposition & how to
cipate a doctrine which is not in
deavour to prove of the whole more
fully hereafter.

LXVI.

Diversity. As for example in the
 the age of age. ~~Since~~ ^{As} but
 most of the distinctions are very in-
 usure, & in a way it is very absurd
 to attempt a distinction of diseases in
 a manner which cannot be applied
 till the disease is cured. Which is quite
 by the case with the distinctions in-
 duced from the different duration
 of the disease but besides that
 that these differences do constitute
 a variety.

We have lately published by
 D. Seltz of Berlin a book entitled
 Pyretologiae rudimenta. it is a more
 correct book I have never seen.

We attempt to distinguish dis-
 eases by their obscure causes, and
 multiples the Genera of species of
 fevers beyond all bounds!

LXVII.

1. Inflammatory eruptions. It is very
 striking that Physicians on the Continent
 do not seem to have made so long a stride
 to this distinction which has prevailed
 in Britain since the time of Willis.

2. Synocha. Asclepias has asked
 whether a fever of this kind ever exists
 without being combined with some topical
 inflammation. but that the instances
 are rare such a fever does really exist.

LXX.

1. Only varieties. I have seen varieties
 or species differ very materially things
 are in practice to be distinguished as
 Genera.

LXX.

1. Species. I have established two in
 the Nosology (see which see).

There are however in the *Leptus*
Pirakiales some different species

but I think they are as yet by no means
sufficiently distinguished. And I must say
that great care should be taken in making
these varieties.

It was in the year 1795 when the
Epidemics changed their nature every
year. But I must say this my opinion
that this idea is ill founded, & that the
apparent difference arises from the
circumstances here mentioned. I am
sorry to see that the Society of Physicians
at Paris proceeded in their enquiries
on a supposition of this diversity.

LXXII.

From the dis. And. The coagulable
lymph is that part of the blood which
gives cohesiveness to the different parts, but
this cohesive power is in the fraction
entirely destroyed. when blood there-
fore drawn, it does not coagulate as he-
morrhoids of lymphous I think the it has
been

been almost universally allowed that
just election at least in mankind we
has taken place. The only person that
has denied this Dr. Mehuin, who allows
the facts mentioned, but accounts for them
in a different manner. But I hope we shall
hereafter know beyond pretty fully that they
depend primarily on Pakefaction.

LXXIII.

1. Which of the two. It is difficult to
determine whether the American
Savages, belongs to the section of Per-
mittents or to that of the Phlegmics, as
it has sometimes renounced bloodletting,
sometimes by blood &c. In such cases
the fact is difficult to ascertain.

LXXIV.

Rectio. of all the different species
of Savages every one of which are found
to be the same.

LXXV.

Distinction Ray saw have attempted to explain the difference of intermittere except Forte who has given us a genealogical table of them such as one I suspect. I would attempt as an exercise & you will find much assistance in the 'Horseshay' - I once attempted & succeeded tolerably well in some places, but failed in others especially in the intermittere.

Chap: IV.
Of the Remote Causes
of the Fever
LXXVI.

1. Direct. It is surprising how Physicians have stuck to Boerhaave's idea Boerhaave §500. where some of the causes he enumerates are of this kind, & they seem almost easy to have no suspicion of any other. There is among the rest just to the same train of thinking, & in his enumerations of them Boerhaave mentions of fever.

Evidence from Boerhaave's causes materialis causis febris.

LXXVII.

Phenomena. Debility & Direct Stimulus should bring immediately an increase of frequency of pulse.

LXXVIII.

1. Epidemic. That is which affect a great number of persons at the same time. But good it is true has sometimes produced fever amongst the Poor & of people, & in some instances diseases have arisen from bad corrupted water but in these cases the diseases are generally Epidemic & we must therefore seek as I may say for some cause floating in the Atmosphere.

2. Originally Contagion does very often rise from other substances, but these were imbibed originally from the bodies of men.

3. Other Substances. Every other contagious matter floating in the air not produced by bodies of men.

LXXIX.

Variety. Such a virus is always

embarrassing to beginners.

2. Exanthemata or the Small.
Pox or Measles &c.

No comment on Pox. DO

LXXXI.

1. Now well known. Observations to this purpose were first made about 50 or 60 years ago but the fact was not much to be relied on till the year 1750, when on some Prisoners being brought from India an effluvia to be tried. Many people were seized immediately with a violent & malignant fever. This gave occasion to the John Tringles Hospital the subject of many observations of a similar nature were made by surgeons in the army &c. from the great prevalence of an Hospital fever. It is now pretty well ascertained that it does from India & Hospital. Fevers

very frequently arise. In the latter in-
deed the diseases which there prevail
may be supposed to give rise to inter-
gna, but in the former no suspicion
of this kind can be admitted, and it
seems most probable that in both they
arise from a stagnation of humors
effluvia

2. Other places. It may be genera-
ted for instance in small crowded un-
cleanly houses - in great numbers in
very narrow tenements such as hos-
pitals, yet as the diseases are like and
propagated in similar manner, we
must suppose they are owing to the
same causes.

3. Persons. As the small pox
seem to be.

LXXXII.

Near to the sources. The actions of man
kind on the subject of contagion have

been near wild & rampant. It has
been said that when virulent disease
has prevailed much, birds in flight
over it have been known to drop down
dead. But even this of this kind is
perfectly false, as the following passage
among many others clearly shows.
That intelligent do not get their
source.

Many cases of this affection
are to be found in the history of the
Plague - In the Levant where the
Plague is very frequent there settles
among the Turks many Europeans.
The first from principles of Religion
is a precaution whatever to pre-
vent the spreading of the infection.

The latter on the contrary avoid
the slightest communication with
their neighbours shutting themselves
up entirely in their houses & the

they are surrounded by houses in which the disease runs most violently, & tho' their windows are often opened if sufficient care be taken they always escape.

One very particular & striking fact is thus mentioned by Dr. Dureau in the Philosophical Transactions. He resided for some time at Seebury when the plague raged with great violence & when it was common to find on the terraces on the tops of this house in summer. The terraces of neighbouring houses are generally divided by walls, & at the bottom of one of these walls which are about 12 ft high Dr. Dureau observed a place of entry & during the whole time the disease raged without being in the smallest degree affected, he found afterwards that many

had it at the other side.

At Venice, indeed, the Plague had some how been introduced into one part of the French Ambassadors house, but by cutting off all communication with that part, it was prevented from spreading further.

In the great Plague at Marseilles many families which were kept so shut entirely escaped. I am sure that if the Plague was to come amongst us, by sufficient precautions of this kind be taken, seven tenths more than usually do would escape.

There have been instances of the Plague not crossing a narrow land, where it has attacked a distant part of the city, from some communication with the inhabitants of the part first affected.

active state. This is a fact of the

almost consequences, & two questions
will naturally arise, how long is the
impregnation & growth of the retained
fluid & can any substance be
embued with the infectious principle?

One instance which fell under
my own consideration shews that
substances can be embued with con-
tagion in a very short space of time.
At a time when the small pox was very
rife the child of a gentleman was af-
fected with the Chin cough & as it was
deemed unsafe to move while her
very nurse was labouring in the strictest
manner from within the house of she
was accordingly very closely confined;
but hearing that a child of his had
lost a child in the small pox she
broke thro' all restraint went to her
relatives & returned in about an hour but
in about nine days after the child died.

ened & had the small pox in the usual manner.

3. Formites It has been said that the more noxious bodies are the more powerful they prove in collecting & transmitting contagion. Accordingly linen is more to be feared in this way than cotton. Linen is said to retain every substance may retain & spread contagion.

A further fact mentioned by Dr. Keir in his proof of this idea.

He mentions that the crew of a vessel was much afflicted with dysentery, & that the vessel, so soon as she got into port was unloaded & every article of sent into dock lodgings. but every workman sent on board for this purpose was affected with the same disease.

It is clear therefore that wood has

the power of retaining & communicating
the contagion.

This likewise may form another
fact that some of the symptoms
of the disease called glanders in
horses, and which is contagious
and often even a little has been in-
fected, it is often found necessary to
isolate the infected with the rest of the
is frequently undertaken to every
horse which enters the stables.

I am, however, this is a very
common and is a great in my facts
to be a great deal but some of the
I think renders it very probable.

It appears that for the
some will find of 1750 the first
and first infection were attended by this
family of them, none of them were of
the the greatest number of the
first infection - I am, however, in

counts for this by suggesting that the
dis-ease is not then in a proper state to
propagate the infection, but that this
is a false idea. It has been already suf-
ficiently proved that it can so have been
proved from the first infections arising
from 8 miles of being a coincidence
than that which arose immediately from
the issuing of these affluents with the
disease.

There is another thing which I
saw for you & then that contagion
arises from a continuation of the same
process. The father & child kept in a
high state of the father this contagion
proceeds the more violent the father
will the contagion prove.

It is worth while to make me
more observation with respect to contagion,
which is, that custom seems to render them
less powerful & even of no effect. Thus in

Quinta agens is often produced which in-
fects the entire neighbourhood, which those
who live in the district escape.

For example in an instance of
Quinta 1850. It is extremely probable that
the infection proceeded from the patients
at the bar who were never the less not af-
fected with the disease. It is probable
that he who escapes contagion
once will not so easily be affected by it
again.

LXXXIII.

Various almost innumerable sources
from inflammation - Exhalations -
decay of food - fermentation &c &c I
think it is probable they are not more
noxious than we find in the case.

It is I think probable that they
neutralize each other & are besides despi-
cued & effused through the vitæ. These
beyond the reach of man.

1 Miasma. 2. Marshes. Many have not a sufficient exact knowledge of the meaning of the word Marsh. It signifies an extensive portion of land with some earth emerging here & there. If it be covered with water, it becomes innocent.

This is finally illustrated by some ancient nations as the Persians, Egyptians & Indians. He found that when the inundations went the pestilential cities there were exempted of diseases took place but as soon as any of them he saw a swarm of a Marsh, termed Intermittent became epidemic.

In Egypt when the whole country is covered with the waters of the Nile, the climate is remarkably wholesome, & the soil rich in proportion to the inundation is complete but in some the

water & with many diseases begin
to arise.

Mr Lewis likewise states that
fully illustrates the nature of this subject. He
states that the epidemic began in
which was a lake of pretty considerable
extent - the depth of 60 - the expanse
was considerable for such a lake. As
the lake however received all the filth of
the city its bottom at length rose up &
appeared above the surface of the wa-
ter & from time forward the alarming
raids of the city were affected with a
violent Epidemic Intermittent.

Read. This period of intermittent
saying chiefly towards the end of Sum-
mer & Autumn.

It is surprising how long Physi-
cians were in perceiving that Inter-
mittents arose chiefly from Marsh &
Fens - Lewis was the first who

rested of it in his book de rexis tau-
dum effluvis. And to the honor of
our Art he obtained from Pope & Inno-
cent XII Power & Privilege to drain man-
ny marshes & which was some which
were remarkably unwholesome but be-
cause their salubrity in proportion as
the marshes were drained.

In France likewise not long
ago Engineer Piton was sent to drain
a great tract of the prairie of Cambray
which abounded with Marshes &
was remarkably unwholesome and it
became healthy in proportion as the
marshes were drained. A long discus-
sion has been made on this subject in
since the time of Quarré by Vivat-
Boulogne & others.

While the island of Cambray was
in the hands of the French they suffered
a Marsh which was in the town to

remain unexcited, & have accordingly
afflicted yearly with violent intermit-
tent - Since it has been ceded to the
English the waters of the Marsh have
been carried off of the salubritie of the town
remarkably increased.

At Kenilworth are four of the
mills in the best order. There was at
the Marsh once a fine house, but
it was erected in one of the most un-
wholesome places in that part of the
world so much so that it was impossible
to keep the mansion supplied. At
length however they have built the town
of Fort on a rising ground at some dis-
tance, & it has become a healthy &
settlement in any other.

3 Degree. If the production of Heat
on the evening is a degree of fermentation.
Heat with constantly augment is over-
heating.

Quantity. As John King observes
that the nearer the Subjects lay to the
Marshes the more frequent are the
Intermittents.

It is remarked by the inhabit-
ants of the Banks of the Ganges - -
where Intermittents are frequent,
that they are numerous & more violent
in proportion as the River is high & low
& consequently as the Marsh is more or
less extensive.

It has likewise been observed,
that the nearer Ships keep to the Bank
in sailing up & down the more subject
they are to them & to prevent the entrance
of the infection they keep the path be-
tween the Bank & the Ships shut - All
which seem to prove Intermittent more
now & in proportion to the quantity of
ground & place -
Intermittent on River as

LXXXVI.

Relative. This is sufficiently evident.

The human body has a constant tendency to justification of the various
sentiments & consistently and idly by
the apparent conditions. You but you
also from the situation of these. This
pretty clear that they are of a higher order
nature - it is not a mere thing as the
body & solubility. They are with the
other world of the body. It is clear that
the body is not a mere thing but by a search of
the body is not a mere thing but by a search of
the body is not a mere thing but by a search of

I am now thinking of a subject
involved in many questions of which
I have not mentioned in my last letter
or any other.

The question I propose to con-
sider. What are the circumstances
which favour the production of
the human body?

Some time that has been it an
exposed to infectious diseases while
others are attacked & that being all they
don't create without it. Some cases
of some existing cases

The operation of contagion
will differ according to the age of grow-
er in the infant is rapid & that
in more children that infections are
more rapid & more common. I don't
think is pretty common the history of
the plague of Marseilles - Some of the
patients who were killed in which
the infection was a kind of virus which
soon dead immediately & there was in
a short time.

The power of infection is shown
in the next place by the generality of its
effects. I have seen many cases of
Dysentery in this country manifestly
contagious & yet a kind of disease of the

fat. This is applicable to the
human contagion. It is taken in the
same manner, we see, & is
not the infection in different persons -
which is the case in the dif-
ferent species of virus. In this case
the infection is more pro-
longed in proportion to the quantity of
present. It is also in the same
the fermentation is higher degree & a
higher degree of virus. The infection will
not be ascending. After it is in the
case. There is the same & Petchel
in the same manner & is
in the same manner. The same
of the infection. This sub-
ject has several requirements in the
event of the growth of disease.

A second circumstance concerning
the operation of contagion is the
quantity of the different quantity of fat which
is

is - proved.

It is not however certain
indeed it is very doubtful as to
concerning the small quantity will
rise or fall. And as for the
small for that influence arises from
the quantity of infection communicated
but a doubt will arise whether this
will apply generally as we shall see
hereafter.

Another circumstance which in-
fluences the state of infection is the
degree of heat which accompanies the
application. It is to be noted that a cer-
tain degree of heat is necessary to the
spread of infection. It is well established that
the coming on of the season puts an
end to the production of Infections.

It is not however long that infec-
tion may be propagated in winter -
that of the smallpox is the only one.

myself said before the degree of fermenta-
tion.

I cannot here pass in silence a
question viz. Does heat ever destroy
the power of fermentation?

The answer I receive is, No.
It gives action & energy to the ac-
tion of heat even in the most
deceivable manner in the circumstances
of matter & liquor to determine.
This much we know, that a certain de-
gree of heat destroys all fermentation.

The 1st circumstance in fermenta-
tion is the presence of proper state of the
air - Contagion is not only produced by
a putrid process, but is augmented by
a putrid matter present, as fermenta-
tion will always proceed further the
greater the mass!

See John Perigla speaking of a
fever which encreased in the Hospital, says,

He did not doubt but the infection proceeded from a diseased individual patient with a dangerous kind.

That a putrid state of the Air increases the power of contagion is illustrated by many facts. By a Pamphlet of D. B. we are informed that the crews of a vessel which came into Whitehaven who were afflicted with a quick fever were brought on shore, & from the impossibility of providing empty houses were unavoidably crowded.

The Doctor attended them but with no success, many of them died, & suspecting the cause he provided larger shades for their reception. The few who remained after the change recovered, which he attributes to their removal to a purer air.

In the last Indies a few days

amongst the troops so violently at one
time, & the Hospitals were so full that
many were from necessity left out.
The consequence was that from the
crowded state of the Hospitals all
those who were carried into them
died and all that were left out reco-
vered.

The last time the Plague was
seen in England the people of Aith
erected huts in the commons near
the town & carried out many of their
sick, all of whom recovered and the
disease was thereby rendered consi-
derably milder - Communication
of public matters therefore increases
the power & contagion of Ventilation
is therefore necessary.

A Physician at this place
once took it into his head to keep an
account of the state of the winds and

he was enabled to mark the prevalence
of them from observing the days on
which many wind mills in his
neighbourhood worked, & he says
that for a number of years he found
diseases most prevalent in calm
weather.

It has been supposed that in
certain seasons there is a state of the
air more favourable to putrefaction
than in others independent of the
degree of heat & tho this has by many
been looked upon as ill founded. I
have no doubt that such a state does
exist & that in such the spreading
of the contagion is more universal.

It is what I have mentioned
before accounts for the fever of 1750
not spreading, owing to the absence
of some such necessary state of things
but tho I have endeavoured to show

that his notions in this respect were ill
founded there is some foundation for
the general idea.

- 4 Fifth circumstance which
seems to give effect to contagion is -
1st, the in a certain degree it destroys
its effects.

Dr Lind has observed, that in
people exposed to infection no effect
was produced unless cold was applied
which excited it to operate, & there are
many instances of asimilar nature -
we have besides a theory in its favour
6. let in a certain degree induce a theory
which will assist & excite its operation.
Contagions indeed are very apt to per-
ate without an exciting cause as we
find is the case in inoculation. but
agreeable to Dr. Lind's observation,
Contagions & the miasmata operate
chiefly when an exciting cause is a p-

plac.

A 2^d circumstance an im-
pression of fear will assist the power
of contagion - All writers on the
Plague agree in this, say Astruc, &c,
who witnessed the effects of Plague -
asserts positively, that no person was
seized without being first impressed
with fear.

Cruveilhier says An mectus om-
nis contagii matter, but what I said
just now, that Contagions will generate
without exciting cause sufficiently
repulses this idea. Fear however is
certain acts very powerfully.

I not long ago heard of a case
greatly illustrated of its effects.

In the neighbourhood of an inoculating hospital
lived a family many of whom had
never received the infection & remained

She in the night, however perfectly recovered.
At several miles distant lived a
Nanny who was in a similar situation.
intensely terrified at the thought of
losing the children, & waiting until
she approached in a violent manner.
within about half a mile of the Hos-
pital she so much dreaded of an being
informed of it was affected with such
evidence of fear that a cold stage the
instantly came on & she violently had
the small pox in the next time.

We see here, That the family
lived very near the Hospital without
being affected, this patient was
zged, from a high degree of heat with
the disease that at half a mile distance.
I have no doubt however that the in-
fection was applied before, & that opera-
ted only as a powerful exciting
cause.

Scas

I fear acts I imagine by inducing
irritability from this fact; that in all
infectious diseases more young people
are always attacked than is which
is a thing owing to the greater degree
of irritability - I have myself observed
on this fact.

A sixth & much more certain
a violent than any of the former is
the operation of contagion is Debility,
Convalescents - Persons exposed to
considerable evacuations & are always
most liable to contagious diseases -
In support of this idea is a curious fact
mentioned by many writers on the -
Plague Viz. That new married people
are more subject to it than others -
Deep inebriety will certainly induce
debility, which whatever you may
think at present I know to be fact
from experience.

Another fact in the support of the same idea is that after a fit of intemperance & shall always attend with debility men are very liable to be affected by contagion. And have known many instances of persons coming out immediately after a debauch.

I shall conclude this subject with adding, that a weak state of constitution gives effects to contagions, a contrary state will preserve us from their power. Now this agrees with what I said above with respect to age & cannot clearly explain but the facts are so. It is I think clearly proved by the officers of an army escaping contagions which the soldiers suffer from of which can only be owing to the better mode of life of the former.

Another question which arises here is, Where the Miasmatic Bodies are

effect on the operation of contagions &c
That they have some effect is I think
well established, but in what position
they produce their effects, or what their
effects are is not determined.

A gentleman whom I know to be
possessed of good parts & judgment
has lately published a treatise on
the influence of the Moon on Fevers
I mean Mr. Rulphus which sec. I am
certain at least that this subject mer-
its the attention of Physicians, and
their observations either in confirma-
tion or contradiction of the assertion.

What manner do Contagi-
ons enter the body? I imagine by many
different ways, & by all together, as by
the Saliva - Urine - Exhaled vapours
&c - It is a matter of little consequence
if a particular opinion had not been
started by Sydenham & Boerhaave, that they

entered only by the Stomach. But the
general opinion is very improbable.

We know in many instances
that Contagions are applied long be-
fore they produce their effects, if they
could not remain a long time in the Stom-
ach without undergoing some chan-
ges - Diseases are produced by Cold-
Fear - Intemperance &c which can-
not act immediately on the Stomach,
but in Nausea - Sickness of Stomach
&c which generally precede or accom-
pany contagious is a mark of general,
not of topical affection, as appears in
the small Pox from Inoculation, where
the infection is first applied to the ex-
tremities, & yet an affection of the
Stomach afterwards appears. There
may be some foundation for the opinion
from considering that the Plague is
frequently attended with violent vom-

thing, but the experiment of Sydenham
which I mentioned before **LXXIV** clearly
proves it to depend upon a general not
topical affection - The action of
Fornits in relieving such diseases I
have already explained.

LXXXVIII.

1. It may be expected that the great
question relative to the nature of cold,
whether it be merely an absence of
heat or a positive quality should be
here discussed, but I agree entirely
with modern Philosophers in the form-
er opinion, as however it communi-
cates a different temperature to the
human body, & produces many other
effects I may with regard to it be consi-
dered as possessed of a positive power,
tho' it be in reality no more than the
absence of heat.

2. Necessary to its effects being retained

That this is the case of cases out of two
all over the Globe I assert to be fact.

3. Above sixty two. This assertion is
the result of observation & experiment.

D^r Sydenham of England says that
at 57 he did not perceive the least
degree of cold tho' the experiment
was made in a close room & with his
ordinary cloaths on — a Person cer-
tainly may be exposed to a tempera-
ture somewhat below 62 without feel-
ing cold, as the application of cold
seems to possess the property of increas-
ing the power of generating heat.

L XXXIX.

As the new impression &c. This is illus-
trated by what happens with regard to
Night, a small degree of which will ap-
pear very strong to a person confined
in some time in a dark Chamber &
the contrary.

It is set in a clear point of view by
an experiment of Mr. Du Roy, who in
the examining the light of some Gems
which shine in the dark found that
he could not perceive the luster of many
of them unless confined in the dark for
some time, or on just awaking out of
sleep.

But he had not this opportunity al-
ways & could not spare time in the morn-
g he found a pore eye quite close and
leaving it so for a sufficient length of
time, he could, on opening it, perceive -
some of the gems quite luminous -
which to the other appeared perfectly dark.
Xc.

To extinguish the Vital Heat. We have had
many instances of persons being killed
by the application of intense cold. Some
have imagined this acted by congelation
& Gaubius has these words Congelante

remum cerebro, but it acts merely by diminishing the Energy of the vital principle.

2 Heat. I might here enter into the History of Animal life, but it will be obvious that heat applied, in the Dispersive animals in the womb of Coiparous in the egg) is the prime mover & afterwards the chief support of Animal life.

3 Intense: greatly below 62 degrees. Large portion We see in the inanimate bodies, if not be attended to but a small portion. It will be long before it speaks tho' the remaining mass gives the same with regard to the human body.

4. Stimulus When the heat of the Animal bodies is produced is more than of much distaste, I shall not now enter into the question, but this much is certain that the heat is always in proportion to the degree of circulation. If therefore we produce a Stimulus so as to increase the heat

heat of the body or of any particular part
it must be by increasing the activity of
the vessels.

Cold Bathing renders the skin red:
and sooner warmer, the application of
Snow induces a glowing heat on the
hands and many other instances may
be produced.

5. Every case of Spasms being
to produce the stimulant effect it is
very requisite they should be more transi-
tory the lower the degree of cold - The
stimulant effect of cold is I think ano-
ther instance of the vis medicatrix na-
ture, for the direct power of cold is a strong
sedation, but it becomes stimulant -
from the reaction being excited, unless the
cold applied be so intense as to destroy
the power of reaction.

If the cold be intense & applied
for a length of time or if the body be in a
state of high fever.

It is a disease being weak & Lined State.
The Stimulant power will not succeed in
diverse cases. There are first those of
a very weak habit concerning and of the
cold bath State - weak & from the les-
sion not succeeding the application
of the cold.

It is communicated. In Diveria &c.
have known good effects from taking
the patient at bed. & placing him
sitting on a cold table. We often receive
on the application of cold water to the
feet induce to make water. And cold
water to the lower extremities often
loosens the belly, which I think are
owing to the contraction of the fibres being
communicated from the place of the
application of cold to the part affected.

This contractility or contraction of-
ten proceeds to a degree that it becomes
spasm. but a bad degree of cold produces

ces more contraction of the system, and
unable to determine.

XCT.

Stimulant of Sore. The action of a
stimulus consists in increasing the ac-
tion of the vessels which cannot be
produced without an increased force of
contractility of the vessels.

XCT.

1. Inflammatory disposition. This is
the *Diathesis Phlogistica* which consists
of an increased force of the arterial sys-
tem, of which I shall have occasion to
speak of hereafter, & that such is induc-
ed by cold - there are many proofs.

Inflammatory diseases are much
more frequent in cold than in warm cli-
mates, in winter than in summer.

Willis has observed that in
Barbadoes he met with more in-
stances of inflammatory diseases.

2 butane. which Phlegmatism is con-
frequently without - This disease is
generally accompanied with an In-
flammatory diathesis, an increased
secretion of mucus &c. I shall hereafter
show the consent which subsists be-
tween the rings of surface of the body,
or the balance between the systems of
the Arteries & Pulmonary Arteries, and it
will appear evident that if the quantity
of blood more be diminished, it must be
increased in the Arteries & Arteries, and
that a determination to the lungs will
consequently be the consequence of the
application of cold in a certain degree.
Besides, it not only determines to the
Lungs, but actually suppresses pers-
piration, which matter will also be
determined to the same part.

But I imagine there is something
besides all this in the application of cold

which produces it. It is generally
supposed that the loss of weight from in-
sensible perspiration is entirely owing
to what is thrown out by the surface of
the body. But I Hales has taught
us by experiment, that a considerable
quantity is discharged by the lungs
And that nothing is more probable
than that nature has connected one
with the other in such a manner that
a diminution in one discharge produ-
ces an increase in the other &c. as in
the case with the action of Sweat, and
Urine. This gives us quite a new view
of the subject, for we see that on the sup-
position of perspiration from the sur-
face the discharge from the Lungs
must be necessarily augmented.

3. Gangrene occasioned by a loss of
the Vital principle in the part.

It happens chiefly in those parts

where the force of circulation & reaction
are diminished which are farthest from
the heart & most exposed to the
hemorrhages.

4. Palsy. We have several instances
of this in the history of Phlegm.

Mrs. G. a lady in Scotland
who during her lifetime had the same
reason of her arm constantly seized
& it at last became paretic. Coldness
& swollen intense & some numbness
numbness & want of sensibility, but
what degree is required to produce Palsy
is not easily determined.

5. Fever. I think I have met with
many instances of this & it must
lead to a more decided one with greater
certainty. And I have often found the
febrile affections which accompany
fever produced & kept up, not to have
been primary but to have supervened.

2. The stimulus, however constant, the state of the case applied be permanent or of transitory it always stimulates. If sufficiently stimulant permanent it may produce spasm.

3. Bodies are more or less cooling according to their density & the degree of moist air is more dense than water & it will cool more. Besides moisture will adhere & continue the application of cold for a greater length of time. But the principal cause of the stronger effects of moisture is the evaporation & have discovered occasions by the evaporation of every fluid of which is greater or less according to the degree of volatility.

4. This does not increase the real coldness but increases the application of cold, & gives the sensation of cold principally by dissipating the warm atmosphere with which the body is surrounded.

tho' its effects may be in some measure ac-
counted for, from its increasing the se-
paration of moisture from the surface.
I should have mentioned above that
Dr. Huxham has in the London trans-
actions attempted to dispute of every
the fact that moisture increases the
power of rot & things many facts in
support of this opinion. The facts are
true, but they by no means lead to his
conclusion. For there is a certain state
of the body which enables it to resist all
the effects of rot, of which I have seen
many instances, of such a state must
have been present in all the cases the
(Doctor mentions

5. Small changes such as loss of de-
grees will not produce any great ef-
fects, if the effects will be proportioned
to the degree of change which takes place
Some persons have imagined that the
same

same effects will follow from the same
change of temperature in whatever part
of the body of heat it happens. The whole
full from 50 to 60 will produce the
same effects as from 50 to 60.

I have not time to
clear up this point but think that
every full degree will be productive
of much more considerable effects than
a similar change above. Accordingly
we find that in warm climates, the
great changes of temperature take
place. The effects of heat are much
more than in cold climates where the
changes are full below 60. Whatever
is the change the effects will be differ-
ent according to the different degree of
sensitivity of or vitality of organization,
for one person will be more affected
with a change of temperature of 10
than another by one of 20 & so on.

what will more produce only an in-
crease of contraction will manifestly induce
them.

Dr. Huxhamer, sent in his Dis-
course of the Epidemical diseases of York
to shew us he is of opinion that the breas-
tions of the venereal with respect to the
effects of this - Heat &c. will be the same in
Britain as he supposes similar changes
in whatever region they take place will
be productive of similar effects. But this
idea as you have already seen I cannot
admit of. It seems to have proceeded en-
tirely from the false Hypothetical system
which Huxhamer is a great part of the
epidemic diseases depending upon the dif-
ferent sensible qualities of the air
of never takes notice of the operation of
contagions which produce such dis-
eases as necessary 100.

Especially in the extreme vessels. I
 find there is no necessity for my entering
 into description here to prove that the
 power I mention is not to weaken
 the system it will be evident upon the
 first view of many instances of great
 power fallen under my own observation.

283. I suspect we need not think
 the circulation is strong enough to produce
 a effect will be produced. The circulation
 can be then increased without the action
 of the heart. In many the effects are
 small, but of a shocking & bloody
 considerable.

I have known Men in scurvy with
 a sore throat & many from leucina & a
 small Chestband which they usually
 wore.

I have known also that men
 have been killed by what is thought of as a
 small Chestband.

ment having the Sord. - *Pastilena*
flammea.

Different circumstances will pro-
duce a variety of the same same
disease of the same nature which leads
to scurvy. L. Henderson was a
man, relative to moisture.

At Glasgow where a ship house is
built entirely of timber. I have seen
one of the men when at steaming
with sweat of perspiration running
twice in the day, & at night of the same.
The air is hot & the men are not
a degree cooler at the operation of work.
But it will by no means be productive
of this effect in every circumstance.

XCVI.

Wigan. I have often observed persons
who were easily affected by cold, with
occasional fits of the shivering, & then in
which quite the contrary was observed. &

the former generally very good and
the latter of a very strong constitution.

2. Passions. To explain the operations
of the passions is a very difficult task,
I discern however that persons in
various climates have been with impe-
rit, the effects of intense cold & heat
might & heat seem to enable a person
to sustain a longer continuance in
a situation, for a short time it under-
takes mischievous winter might night
without affecting any bad consequences.

3. Sensation. All the powers of man
be mentioned enabled the body to resist
the external powers & cold but will often
act by its relation to the internal
minishes sensation, on which the power
depends with diminish the external
effects of the same.

4. Passions engaging close attention
the can be the effect of the same

observation at a time & of the minute
then the engaged would become reason-
able of the thing. See. - From a
man's instance. &c. & not of the.

After it has been shown while
her child was in imminent danger
"Dear Mother" feeling the necessity
of act when her child was so high
immediately applied the effects of this
application with the aid of her attention
was then removed.

I have known many similar
instances.

A Gentleman not long ago in-
formed me that he was sometimes kept
at sea in very stormy weather, which
required the utmost attention of skill
in managing the vessel. He was
much employed at the helm & his
attention was so rivetted on what he
was employed about that he had no

notice of great numbers of cold
cups which had suddenly come on, but
in moment the anchor was dropped and
they were perfectly out of danger, his
attention being no longer engaged he
instantly perceived very bad effects
from the situation he was in.

There have been instances like-
wise of Mathematicians remaining
whole days & nights intent on the solu-
tion of a problem without Meat - Drink
or Sleep with impunity.

5. Narcotics, besides the stimulant
power Cordials may likewise act in this
manner

6. Narcotics that may striking in-
crease of the moribundity of patients
in the case of ague, if this was
placed in a damp vault, in a room
floored in a cold season of the year, &c -
get never outland from such a situation,

Who she was shifted quite naked & this
before & after his disease. Since he
then affected by any slight degree
of cold.

7. Habit. We see women who have
been accustomed to sit in the winter ye-
ar without shoes & stockings without suffer-
ing in the least from the cold. Tho' in others
such a conduct would be productive of the
worst effects. - This power of habit how-
ever has its bounds, for we are often obliged
to cover the hands & face, which in ordi-
nary temperance is not done.

XCVII.

1. Sedative powers. I think I have seen
one instance where fear alone produced a
fever.

Van Swieten states that several
women who from the fright of N. being
thrown at her were thrown into a violent
fever. After it had been cured, was
cured

renewed by repetition of the accident.

But I believe that in this case
the theasema had been applied &
that hence was only the distinction made.

XCIII.

1. More or less favoured Hippocrates in
describing the epidemics diseases of
his country introduces them within
account of the state of the weather &
seasons, as he imagined they always
depended on the changes in the sensible
qualities of the air. & this continued to
be the prevailing opinion to the time of
Sydenham, who the he introduces his
account of epidemics with a history of the
state of the seasons & gives a list that
overturns the idea, as he found that
the epidemics of many successive years
resembled one another in a kind -
the same every season which rend-
ers the idea of Hippocrates highly im-

probable, as very great changes in the
state of the air do must have taken
place during that time. It therefore
surprised not some Miasma was pro-
duced which produced them, but since
his time the disease has been continued.
I was not before with respect to striking
them. Shukham likewise proceeded on
the same principle. But living in a sea
port town he found that both of them
must be produced of great effects, &
indeed the further the observations pro-
ceed the more powerful are they found.

The Royal Society of Paris seems
to possess with the cere. Miasma and
their ascension are always accompanied
with a meteorological register but on
comparing many of these I cannot dis-
cover any sort of consistency or unifor-
mity in the different states of the weather
compared with the prevailing epidemics.

but tho I am certain that changes in
the air will not produce Epidemic dis-
eases in general. I know they will en-
tirely modify the effects of contagion.
And I think that some, like as Angina
& others which come on at particular sea-
sons of the year do depend upon changes
of the air. — But they obviously modify
the effects of contagion is still more certain.
Thus Measles if they come on in January
are much more inflammatory & violent
than in Summer.

Dysentery has been attributed
to the changes in the air. But the fact men-
tioned by Dr Lina (p. 1 Page 1) suffici-
ently overthrows the idea.

Chap. V.
of the Prognosis
of Fevers.

LECTURE.

1. Morbid or Salutary. In this I have pro-
posed Al'pinus as the most valuable & con-
cise Author, in so much that Boerhaave
got a new edition of his works published
& indeed it goes a great way & contains
valuable facts, but setting aside the ob-
scurity, we cannot produce in this way an
a scientific plan. I have seen the solu-
tion of a fever without any evident marks
of the efforts of nature, in which all the
marks of the disease & instant immediate
death were present & the patient has
observed the same.

C.

1. The first as to cold Electricity as
thrust from the experiments of Dr Priestley
that in organic lesion induced a certain

as is observable in animals killed by
Electricity. - Another cause of this is
sudden joy, which has sometimes pro-
duced sudden death & can only act on the
Vital principle.

Dear. The instances of death pro-
duced by it are many.

Verians which seldom produce organ-
ic lesion, must act only on the nervous
system which they do by destroying their
sensibility & irritability - Van Swieten
found almost the whole of a dose of Opium
which had proved fatal in the stomach
of the Animal killed - It cannot act on
the blood of vessels as it destroys the irrita-
bility & motion of the heart & other muscles
of the body of an animal when entirely
cut off.

2. Organization - This will take place
in both divisions relative to the effects of
electricity.

3. The Second is the vital principles produced & supported by heat of no circulation is contained. The cause of heat no matter how it produces it in the human body, it becomes necessary to the support of the vital principles. Whether it be thus necessary or not I shall not determine.

I think however that the motion of the vessels of the brain is necessary to its proper contentment as the circulation is therefore necessary to the support of the vital principle whatever stops the motion of the heart or respiration becomes an indirect cause of death.

61.

Violent Exilements. This is an idea of terrible objections. But I think I recall the fact - Any - to by a high degree of excitement which is followed by proportionate collapse. I think such states do alternate with each other in a very pretty manner.

contraction of a muscle which we must look on as a degree of excitement as it is always followed by its relaxation or flaccidity. The frequent repetition of this excitement is always followed by a collapse or collapse. A similar state takes place all over the body at a high degree of excitement, much as in drunkenness - Any too may be followed by a fatal collapse or death.

2. Organization - But have seems to have known hardly any other cause of death in fevers than destroyed organization.

3. Poison The contagion in the plague of Marseilles we may presume acted in this way, as a verminous instance in the effects of miasmata, except where they have produced death in the first Paroxysm of a remitted fever.

CU.

The common divisions of the indications of Medicine is that of

The Similia is entirely left out, with the
general doctrines will never apply, & the
particular Similia of every disease is
to be delivered in the practical course.

Did. In the section Page IV.

I shall not pass over the
different symptoms have been seen, nothing
is only to be learned by personal study
practical. Nor shall I shake what I
have delivered respecting the critical age
as the text is pretty full of the knowledge
of them is more a matter of curiosity than
real ability.

Re Comment on the following

page 10.

Chap VII.
Of the Method of cure
in Fevers

§1. Of the Cure of Continued
Fevers

CXXV

1. Operations of nature. This has been
the chief doctrine of Physic from the
times of Sydenham & that it has been
an inconstant & fluctuating doctrine till the
last to every person who consults the
writings of Hippocrates. Stahl &c
it has led to the rejection of the most
powerful Remedies. Bark, Opium
&c. & no person will deny the efficacy
of these with Antimonials. Wine &c
which are employed in fevers without
consulting the operations of nature
CXXVI.

We are to think in the cure to take in
every Remedy which experience has
shown to be useful & to think more in the

only system which comprehends all the
various remedies which have ever been
employed.

CXXVII.

The divisions of subdivisions be-
longing to study they are absolutely necessary
for learners in science.

No Comment on Par CXXVII CXXIX.

CXXX.

Chief Support. Nothing is more ab-
surd than to suppose man a perfect Au-
tomaton or containing entirely in him-
self the power of motion within himself as he de-
pends principally upon external stimuli
and if these are taken away a cessation of
the thought - motion &c is induced.

Perhaps the history of
Physicians, who having taken it into their
heads that Sleep was the principal sup-
port of animal life, endeavored to
discover the means of prolonging it, and

succeeded in far by avoiding every external impression as to prolong it to a very great length of at least such a degree that it absolutely brought on death.

2. Heat. Sydenham advises to keep patients in the beginning of fever out of bed as long as possible, but whether the action of the muscles, if not followed by exercise, would not produce as much harm on the one hand as the increase of heat on the other is a question.

3. Relaxation. as in warm bathing which is often attended with the best effects.

4. Motion. All motion increases the activity, of whether Exercise produces this activity from the sensation of motion or not, passing a stimulus I shall not determine, but it is certain that every muscular exertion hastens the return of the venous blood, which consequently stimulates the heart to quicker contractions of blood.

This an thought that there is the only effective means, as even sitting requires the exertions of many muscles.

5. Speaking - I have frequently seen it prove a considerable irritation.

6. Weaker All motion requires an unusual exertion of the energy of the brain. If debility remains of the brain, of this energy every exertion of it must prove harmful.

7. Exercise of the mind. The theory of this is difficult, but the fact is certain. There is not a more efficient way of inducing sleep than by diverting the mind, from the train of thinking.

Doerhaave when he wished to make a patient sleep, used to place a vase of flowers by the bedside, on which he caused a doctor's spouse to fall asleep of him, & thus by confining the mind to one object frequently produced the desired effect. - I have myself often tried it with

success. I know many who could not go to sleep but by the sound of the Italian horn.

3. Irregular Train. Our ideas are laid up in such a manner, that when one which has been usual is followed by a particular train of other successive ideas like the mind, all the others follow in the accustomed order, & it is on this principle that we may be assured - Delirium is the state of the mind when ideas arise in a disconnected & unconnected order, & these in general prove a stronger stimulus than when ideas arise in their usual connection & natural succession - To remove these irregular trains of thought, I have often had recourse to the expedient of opening the windows or turning into view persons with which the Patient was long acquainted, & other objects inducing the regular train which always succeeded them & have relieved the affection.

9. Aliment & Aliment gives a stimulus as the pulse is constantly quickened after eating.

10. Abstinence. The duration of abstinence in the beginning of fever gives good prognostic signs, longer but the precise time for continuing abstinence is not to be determined.

11. Abstinence. To determine this I have made experiments & found the pulse more quickened in proportion to the abstinence of the Aliment.

12. Anomolies of Spirituous - Rememb: as the time when it was the practice to give wine in the beginning of fevers especially in England. I have often seen it attended with bad effects. Small Beer however may be safely allowed as a drink to those who have been used to it.

CXXXI.

The following are additions. Some

made to the Anti-phlogistic regimen.

1. Thirst - I have known the stimulus from this excited but it often wants of force as to prevent sleep.

2. corrupted humours. In some experiments made on Animals, in which the contents of the stomach were such of the aliment almost lost & quare. On dissecting the animals the contents of the stomach were in a putrid state of decomposition. That stagnation always induces such state, to excite them therefore is a first step in powers of bodies & spirit. we shall now see are inserted in another way.

Acid We believe the corruption is generally of the putrid kind.

3. Scour. When stagnation of humours certainly stimulate & fly down which evacuate them will excite action in the stomach, & solicit to discharge its contents, for motion excited in one part of the intestinal tract

is communicated to the public. One of the
most effectual, there is a large body of
warrior men, which is a very great
impediment.

In summary - The theory of this is not
quite clear. The objects of the theory is that
doubtless consisting of a good natured
theory in some. This is a very serious
is a question, I cannot answer it but the
only proper conclusion would seem to be
that it - It is a very great trouble
and is - the case of the public to be settled.

CXXXII.

1. Stimulus. In some cases the great
danger is in the future. The danger is
pendant to the case it but there is a
more with the interest of the public
if ever further begins without some
of it. "

See the danger in the public
view - a danger in the public view
show

shows that some were present from the beginning of them.

2. The qualities. These I cannot justly say
be bought & sold, although the thing is but
its tendency to produce the good of the Univ:
highly valuable if not universally so
at least generally so.

3. Antispasmodics what I have here
in my eye is Opium but this amount
we shall consider more fully hereafter.

XXXIII.

I was lying in bed, and
 feeling very ill. I had been
 out of bed a long time, but
 he had no idea of coming to see me
 at present. I was very ill, and
 with a high fever, and
 I was out of bed, and
 without a fever, and
 I was quite well, and
 I was quite well, and

shivering came on which put a stop to the
ever & detrium, & the children after-
ward will be dressed only in a
single sheet.

2. Mode of operation. The the more
power applied to diminish the tempera-
ture of the body, does it not increase the power
of generating heat? In actuality, state
it certainly does, & it has been clearly pro-
ved by Hunter in his experiments on
some animals.

Onions during this violent disease
perhaps now difficulties are required to
its mode of operation in this case. In in-
stead of moderating, it should en-
crease it, but it certainly does moderate it
in many instances, and I imagine when
it does operate successfully, it does not
produce the effect mentioned of increasing
the power of generating the heat.
I adapted - A Limitation -

There are some constitutions in which
the increased generating power of heat does
not exceed the radiation & cold, as in the
debilitated &c. (Xc)

I have known it & mention it in
the Small p.p. On the whole more
observations are necessary to learn the
matters established on scientific princi-
ples, for it is as yet, for a kind of guide in
empirical, &c.

CXXXIV.

Refrigerants. These act chiefly by di-
minishing the power of generation heat &
consequently activity of the sanguiferous
system. — The Theory of this operation
may be difficult, but the fact is true. You
may suppose if you will that heat ex-
pends upon an intestine motion of particles
of all them check fermentation that
they act as Antizymies.

2 kinds This power in this way

well established. How far is its detection
necessary? If to detect the heat a reaction
of water & acids a considerable degree of
heat will be generated, & any subsequent
reaction will occasion an increase of heat
in the mixture till reaction proportions
have added when the phenomena will cease.
I fancy the detection of this acid is necessary
also on this point.

The Citric & Vegetable have been
principally used - The Nitrous I believe
was omitted in practice from the same. Let
it be of the Nit. Acid as equal as
just with the Citric & the Mannic as
necessary.

Now Nitrum somnificum
seems to have very good qualities if applied
on to the presence of Nitrous Acid. The
Vegetable is preferred because it seems to
enter into the composition of our fluids. It
it would appear that the others do not.

with them but says of arching & the
various acrobatics - And I saw - I saw
Amber - Amber is a sort of resin
and hard but has the property of
the composition of the resin does not de-
termine.

CXXXV

1. Amber is a resinous substance
which is a sort of resin. It is a
resinous substance which is a sort of
resin. It is a resinous substance which
is a sort of resin. It is a resinous
substance which is a sort of resin.
I am not sure whether this is
exactly the case with the resinous
substance.

2. Amber is a resinous substance
which is a sort of resin. It is a
resinous substance which is a sort of
resin. It is a resinous substance
which is a sort of resin. It is a
resinous substance which is a sort of
resin.

3. Amber is a resinous substance
which is a sort of resin. It is a
resinous substance which is a sort of
resin. It is a resinous substance
which is a sort of resin. It is a
resinous substance which is a sort of
resin.

The Comment on the following Paragraph

CXL.

These are cautions which practitioners seem formerly never to have attended to.

It is as I believe a resolution not always kept, this practice prevails much in France, from whence it has been transferred here, in the treatment of fever in every stage of its progress.

Mr. Keble at all times has been an advocate for the more moderate use of bloodletting, & a great many of the other remedies at once, & for the utmost diligence.

1. Bloodletting. The quantity of strength after a fever is always low, but I have known this evacuation carried so far, that the patient never recovered.

2. Other remedies - Every thing which is followed by a cure.

The Comment on Par. CXL is

1st Skill May use my utmost skill of
caution to determine when to bleed & when
not & direct both ways.

1. If the nature of the Epidemic is
once truly well established. Tho' it will not
be exactly the same in every constitution
it will be pretty similar & give may, judge
from the reaction & upon how to
treat the others.

2.^d whatever we have it to, a Sail
a Hospital or common infection we
should be cautious as in all such
much debility is to be expected on
the contrary if the person has been ex-
posed to cold we may employ Veni-
section with more confidence.

3.^d Bleeding is more safe in Win-
ter than in summer & a similar
Observation may be made with re-
gard to climate. —

5th This is almost the single and
sole necessary circumstance if we could
distinguish it with any degree of ac-
curacy.

5th The ancients limited the
time of bleeding to the first four days,
but there is no ground for such a rule.
The latter however it is performed the
more hazard we run. And I should
think we could not bleed with safety
after the first week it is attended with
the greatest degree of advantage on the
three first days.

6. It may be true that it af-
fects most any period of life but neither
the young or the old bear it so well as
the middle aged — I have been often
troubled in attempting to draw be-
tween 40 & 50 who had all the marks
of phlogistic aethesia about them
whether to bleed or not. —

I remember to have attended a
gentleman, of consequence near 50 years
of age who had formerly been subject
to inflammatory diarrhoea diseases
was always cured by bleeding and
who laboured at this time also under
an inflammatory complaint. I used
him as he laid in his bed, I bled
him 4 times to be cured, but he had
course lost & dy'd when he fell into a
relapsum so that people fear when
Age will not wear the letting well. It
is the same with the young and the
male sex has this complaint better
than the female.

I knew many who were fre-
quently attacked with pneumonia and
rheumatism & consequently cured by
venesection who would bear it now but
tho many others.

Q. The inflammation is not

always a sign of Phlogistic diathesis. I
can however that diseases not of an
inflammatory nature are affected
with it. The absence of it should not
however determine us against
bleeding.

Q. Is it properly of this is
a very great remedy. After bleeding
the pulse which was before small and
haunted of hard character was soft and
full, perfect, while the Phlogistic dia-
thesis a second bleeding will be of
service.

Ad Comment on the 1st of the 1st Par.

CXLIX.

From the foregoing reasons I
must declare that in the whole I am
no favourer of purging in fevers either
in the 3^d or 4th days Dr. Parr, at Paris
at Metz in his *Revue de Médecine*
pari^{te} gives reports it is best used by

beginning above - But this is a subject
cannot even with great brightness form
my chief business, the principal
thing I have used the witness to take
down to the surface.

2. Purely influential, and
from a more distant and better
position in the community of the
city, and with a view to
be hereafter mentioned.

2. To prevent - When the in-
crease the lungs, having no in-
crease of volume, is at its first forma-
tion in the body, ten of the in-
flammatory nature, there is no
foundable for it.

3. Mischievous consequences -
 Since known states incline by inducing
 a violent reaction with the patient to
 a state of delirium which grows, that

CL.

Talk here of *Exhalation* only as it is
 but where we can judge of the *inhalation*
 in *Exhalation* in *Exhalation* in this
 part use the language of *Exhalation*
 only.

CLII

1. A *disposition* is *disposition* to it
 is *disposition* to more *disposition* with
 respect to my system than any other
 part of the *disposition* of *disposition*.

No *disposition* on *disposition* CLIII of CLII.

CLV.

1. *Exhalation*. It is a very *disposition* to
 the general *disposition*. That *disposition*
 is *disposition* by *respiration* goes on, may
 it is sometimes even increased in *disposition*
 in *disposition*. The *disposition* we *disposition*
 to be formed, but we know that large
 quantity of fluids may be *disposition*
 in *disposition* *disposition* *disposition*.

We find in Diabetes Nephrosica
that the urine is voided in very consi-
derable quantity, but at the same time
clear & without the usual sediment,
& in accounting for this we may suppose
a constriction in the Urinary tube
which, whilst at the same time the perme-
ability is greater than usually.

CLVI.

1. otherwise. By the surface of the
body in bathing the feet & have frequent-
ly observed a considerable absorption of
water & have often known great
quantities of water drawn into the
veins retained & absorbed.

No comment on the next Part.

CLVIII.

1. With. It may be allowed to con-
jecture, when nature makes some in-
visible effort - If you wish for a full
account of this, please yourself.

consult the original Italian & Spanish
authors, but if not acquainted with
these languages you will find a suffi-
cient view of it in *Chimie de Geneve*.
our notes on it are in Vol. 2. page
506.

CLIX.

In the gases of acids they are
rarely given in sufficient quantity to
produce any considerable effects.

CLX.

I say perhaps because I have
had no experience of the qualities of the
Ammoniacal salt. *Vit. Muriatic. Sal.*
com.

CLXI.

1. *Mucosities* - I could bring many ex-
periments to show that effereasing mix-
tures almost always produce cold.
2. Fixed Air *Vit. Muriaticus* experi-
ments of *Diaphanum* communication

A Comment on the Humors.

CLXIII.

As to the propriety of locating it
can draw no final conclusion nor es-
tablish anything certain. I defer settling
the arguments for & against. I must
leave it to be determined by ourselves.

1. of this location no doubt can be
entertained.

2. This is fact. I mention in nine
cases out of ten.

3. Dr John Pingle was much of
this opinion after being exposed to
contagion if he perceived any symptoms
of fever coming on, he immediately
went to bed & rested exactly as I lay
which as he & many others have
thought he often prevented a fever being
formed fully.

1. After a certain period before the fe-
ver is fully formed & a bill formed.

2. Species - In the plague it is the only practice we have any good ground for.

CLXIV.

1. I have myself seen many instances of this the human practice among the lower class of people - here - when they are first seized with the symptoms of fever to attempt raising a violent action to 'quench' fever. have often found more dangerous than stress of the preceding Epidemic where no such means were used.

2. - In place of giving the bark the cure of intermittents was by it - of posers given by Boerhaave attempted in this way - And they have often been changed by the continued.

3. I have seen instances of a cat being raised without any immediate

bad consequences, but when the means
of preventing the evil was removed
the evils returned worse than before.

CLXV.

1. (2) However these practices
were introduced they have not
continued into the 18th century in
spite of the efforts of Sydenham.

3. However useful its practice
must be determined by the effects it
can produce.

4. Nothing is more consonant to
experience than this assertion.

A comment on the next has.

CLXVII.

1. As in the practice of Sir John
Pringle & others.

2. This falls as a matter of fact
tho not a question of law.

3 Pyrexia. Because I cannot cert-
ain if it be applicable to fevers that

so called.

2. Rheumatism. Though all I have been saying against the practice of sweating turns principally on the increasing the inflammatory diathesis, yet it is certain that this thin most inflammatory disease it is a very useful remedy.

Dr. Williams in treating the cure of Pleuritis & Pneumonia, in a small pamphlet of cases as he has cured them by sweating. But it is doubtful to me if they can be similar to the disease of the same name in this climate.

I should take them to be: mettenke with except one somewhat similar to those which attend Peripneumonia, especially as in this I take large doses of the disease. In the first he does not seem to misist in the first

so strongly advised.

4. As the plague in which sweating
is the principal remedy.

I should not however make much
of this as we have recovered with the
plague - It is however certain that
some have recovered by it.

CLXIII.

1. Theriacal mithridate &c. which
were formerly employed to promote
sweat are still heating in the making
of medicines.

2. A great deal of bed cloaths
have often proved prejudicial to keep-
ing on a warm & breathing &c. They
should be regulated according to the
habits of the patient but the addition
of coverings should not be removed by
degrees.

3. This I have learnt from the
practitioners on the plague to guard

fever can be admitted, but as on conti-
nued fevers, a double exacerbation takes
place every day at noon & evening. If
a patient has a double exacerbation at
the evening it will be but of little service.
The sweating should therefore be continued
twelve hours - & least if it will be still
more service if continued 24 hours.

4. In the use of this likewise of
the writers on the plague during sleep,
the powers of perspiration being at the
lowest is apt to cease the sweating should
therefore be begun in the morning & be
continued after a few hours pauser from
being admitted over night.

5. Some practitioners have the
propriety of this practice & allow a
considerable addition of spirit baths on
the lower extremities. But this may
also be applied if necessary.

6. This I have learned from (2nd)

Chalmers, with his fine, high land
in the neighborhood.

7. This would be a perfecting Teacher
where of a teaching with considerable
danger, for this reason it is dangerous
to locate in Vinien, for the person is not
very steady, & after the Vinien is
set it may be removed & after it has
been removed from the skin
by some motion of the patient it will
be attended with some danger & I am
convinced no person can move with
safety in Vinien. The skin is therefore
about a warm shirt & lie in blankets.

CLXIX.

1. Many weaknesses have a pre-
dilection to the lower portion & we shall
speak more fully of it hereafter.

2. These are the only means abso-
lutely safe - Sopor has is very allowable,
a very weak - & the only one.

A Comment on the following Pat^{ts}

CLXXVI.

1. *Und.* The reasoning on this subject is one of *fundamentum*, as he imagined the consequences taken into the stomach & it is now silent with his genuine description.

CLXXVII.

Thomas a Gentleman a small Heretic in Physic who generally writes about 9. of *Specac*: which one prevented one fit of frequently cured the disease.

A Comment on the following Pat^{ts}

CLXXXI.

1. Readily I have often known 9. of *Specac*. produce full vomiting & I have frequently been disappointed in this exhibition of it.

2. Permanent in certain Stimulants only on the part to which -

They are applied & there are communica-
ted to the whole system of this seems
to be the case with Speech of Intimacy.
No comment on the rest for.

CI. XXXIII

2 Nearly the same. The difference
is not so great as in the matter. James
is excited that there was some-
thing Mercantile in it - I have very
often been disappointed in people.
The tone is very various in different per-
sons & in the same person at different
times. Thus a habit of income
produces no effect & in others silent
vomiting & purging.

CB. XXXIV.

There is an excretionary way can
scarcely ever overring. The same is ob-
served in the direction for using
James & Pander the little attend-
ed to.

CLXXXV.

There is another uncertainty attending James's powder viz. that they sometimes operate in one sometimes not for hours or three hours.

Further I note that it is a moderate dose & sometimes vomit.

I generally begin with a gr. of it & should the operation be not a gr. is repeated every quarter of an hour generally vomits. It is even but is generally purges but purging in my opinion should be avoided in all cases — see the reasons mentioned above.

No Comment on the following Part.

CLXXXIX.

In no instance have the effects of physicians been more violent than on the first general introduction of Quinine into practice. Notwithstanding

in his last will made it a point of inheri-
tance if any of his Regales ever employ
an Abbot.

CXC.

That substance which is in-
duced in small quantities into the
blood cannot affect the fluids & in-
ments made externally, one of these ex-
perience as they are seen introduced in
equal quantity into the general mass -
It sheweth is no more that the exter-
nary quantity into the blood from a
 blister, for as well quantity taken in-
ternally produces the same effect.

1. Publick tendering the Medical
Academy there is shown even to the
time is held out.

CXCI.

1. Stimulus I have frequently
found that blisters do not act
except the pulse of the heart is strong

persons about their ordinary occupa-
tions when disturbed.

I once knew a lady who went to
an assembly with one on her back, such
cases however are but few. They gener-
ally raise the pulse.

Andren. M. Mingle generally, and
the pulse lowest next day.

CXCII.

To moderate reaction small lea-
cations are of no service. For small
blood letting has ever been useful
the depletion was sudden, but a
pound of blood is a great discharge
from a vessel. Given that quantity is
occasion of dyspnoea, during the lower
exercises with a view of leucemia is
justly laid aside.

No comment on the rest of the

CXCIV.

This is a doctrine which will

think however, given the influence - & its
good effects in inflammation by a disease
can be established in no other manner.

1. Cholera - I have known immediate
relief in this disease from blistering.
The seat of the disease is in the intestines &
I must form my application of this the
abdominal muscles are often thrown
into violent contractions which I view
as a consent between them - In 2 -

Dysentery.

The intestines are likewise affected,
Forming a species from a part of it. The
cancer - but this disease likewise blis-
tering has been discovered to be a very
useful remedy - This proceeds from the
relaxation of the one part being by con-
sent communicated to the other - I
have known in some cases a
hard contracted faecæ become after
bleeding softer & easier.

useful remedies are to be ad-
mitted in every stage. Fever in
Typhus & Typhoid the 1st day a
manifest change takes place yet
have generally deferred bleeding till
the beginning of the second week.

In Fevers there are instances of
local inflammation more generally
than imagined especially on the
brain, as found by Dissection. Bleeding
on the head therefore is proper.
It was common formerly to bleed
the lower extremities but if there is
any part which has less commu-
nication with the rest than another it is
this, besides as the circulation is here
languid a Bleed will take longer
time to rise. A Bleed will operate
niter hours on the feet & it will

take twelve or fourteen or even eighteen
on the extremities, convenience therefore
richly to be regarded in the choice of
places for applying blisters.

The back should be proper enough
only the patient generally lies on it.
It will be as effectual to lay them on
the breast - No part affords a more fa-
vourable surface than the inside of the
thigh, but in advanced fevers the
urine is often so profusely voided it
may yet discontinue the heat.

CXCVII.

Sinapisms have been often employ-
ed in fevers unduly. However they
have been generally applied to the
lower extremities. - Blisters should
be performed as they are perhaps more
useful & not more painful.

CXCVIII.

Bathing was formerly a domes-

the remedy but is now much neglected.
Warm bathing was introduced in 16
Sever. a bout fifty years ago by Dr
Gitchin.

CXCIX

1 administered. I should be so
managed as not to hurt the patient.
beetle-baths - transitory heat -
may be applied, the loaths should
be coming out of boiling water & feed
glacé. The operation should be car-
ried on with as little disturbance to
the patient as possible - I must
observe however that it does not al-
ways succeed, for the marks of it
succeed. Did next Paragraph.

CCII.

Contagions do not continue to
act as when at first applied, if this
we have instance in the Small
pox.

CCIII.

Tonic Excite the tone without exciting the activity or increased action of the system.

Stimulants Excite the action just to increase the tone.

CCIV.

In the plague, particularly that of Messillier the heat is more sensibly found of an unequal degree, much debilitated of very tonic with regard to the arteries perhaps the evidence is not so clear.

Account of the 9th of Feb 1720.

CCVII.

1 Cold drink. It weakens power and procures inflammation.

2 Phlogistic diathesis. This seems to be the foundation for Celsius's objection to the exhibition of quales in the first days of the disease, of the Phlogistic

cians who employed the Diastalticon.
No comment on the next.

CC IX.

I might here perhaps quote the
case of a man, who in delirium of a
few threw himself into a mill pond &
came out restored to his senses and
soon recovered - I myself have seen
instances of Patients who broke
loose in cold seasons, & after being
about in the puer air for sometime nar-
ked returned free of delirium & soon
got rid of all complaints - I have
indeed known instances of a contrary
effect, but not to be taken as such vague
proofs we have the practice fully estab-
lished in the works quoted below.

No comment on the following Part.

CC XI.

1. Such Patients: Is hardly ever to be

employed without the hazard of its pro-
ducing deleterious effects.

2 Iron. Chemists have spoken of a
sulphur monogenum which
may have been a preparation of this
metal.

3. Copper. I have been informed that
an eminent London Practitioner often
employs this which impresses the
humors however have not come to my
knowledge - I imagine it acts princi-
pally by its emetic properties

CCXII

It may be useful to enquire into the
nature of Peruvian bark, in order to as-
certain the quantity required, to discover the best sub-
stance for it is taken, and to ascer-
tain the quantity adulterated & often not to be
had at all - Some Physicians
would administer it with wine
are useless, but I maintain they are

both useful & necessary, if we know not
the nature of the medicine we exhibit,
it is impossible to tell to what particu-
lar use it is adapted or when it is to be
withheld.

CCXIV.

It is generally thought best as
an Antiseptic in the fluids, but I as-
sert the contrary. In the London Hos-
pitals it was not long ago the practice
to give it in intermissions a large dose
immediately before the fit frequently
prevented it. Dr. Wilson found a dose
remain eight days in the stomach of
a Patient, & then be rejected by vomit-
ing unchanged.

I have myself given in many in-
stances of similar nature. There-
fore if it produces its effects so soon and
remain so long in the stomach un-
changed its operation is surely

on the nerves of the stomach & would
venture to assert that the greatest num-
ber of medicines act in the same
manner.

1. Gangrene The fact is recorded
Anger, the when first noticed
about 50 years ago it would hardly
be credited, if it was noticed when there
were muscular traces, but in every
gangrene, as it occurs, a fluid which
is communicated to every part of the
system, fluidity of cellular, pleuritic,
& muscular tissue the disease raises on
the verge of the infected part an inflam-
mation by which the infected mass is
paralled from the body of the whole body,
proves severe the process in the same
manner, it dissolves the fluidity of
the system which prevents a solid
nature in raising the softness
time

Phlogistic diathesis. I sometimes fully acknowledge that powders cannot be relied completely by his powder, but after he has obtained a sufficient remission by the use of his Powders he then throws in the bark & obtains a final cure. I would recommend it to you in case of the beginning of every fever a Phlogistic diathesis, but I imagine it is almost always present.

Substance. I would be content to have here to say that my powder being more efficacious in the menses is preferable to the decoction, but this is also very weak & never found the 3^d effectual.

I hardly ever knew the Paragomastum intermittent & violent menses stop of itself. This may not be true. That stomachs will not bear

such doses.

There is but little doubt with in
some countries of the smaller doses
but there is still some doubt
determine which is better.

CCXVII.

1. *Chorea* & *Tic*. As the *muscle*
muscle depends on the capacity of the
intensity of this on the energy of the
brain, as an increased action of the
nerves, as an *excitement*, this *increased* may
give additional *power*. — Some however
increase the tone without increasing
the action of the nerves in *man* we
do not understand.

2. *Amulants* *Provincie* has pro-
ved that the *Alcibiades* practice
which was very frequent at the begin-
ning of the last century was *correct*
and I have no doubt that for the
beginning of *the* stimulents must

be hurtful.

CCXVIII.

Sumatran opium says the con-
vulsions of Serpentina were much employ-
ed as Stimulents, but impregnated with
the juices of Brethia & Symploc-
ham. I never employed them & cannot
therefore advise respecting their merits
but all such may I think be superseded
by Wine.

CCXIX

We commonly begin with small
portions of medicine. These bottles of
little use unless given in large quan-
tities, therefore we determined to divide
it it, let it not be in trifling doses. We
have known more than quantities as
four, five or six bottles in the 24 hours
given with seeming advantage.

As comment on the following Para-
graphs.

2. The only means we have thought of for impregnating the air with Antiseptic
 fumes, is by these arising from boiling
 vinegar. There may be a defect but
 we need not think the most of it, as
 even in boiling heat vinegar does not
 evaporate. I am reminded our eyes
 pain even from the diffusive fumes
 of hot Vine. I have never seen the effect
 (ment) by raising the air in an
 room, by which means the miasmatic
 air is carried off & diffused in the room.
 when taken in large quantities into the
 lungs these vapours are to be sure at-
 tended with bad consequences.

3. Suggested families their chim-
 neys in summer always closed up
 with smoke boards. These should be
 always be taken away, as the principal
 ventilation of the room is from the doors

of windows thro' the chimney.

Change of cloathes to the need
not be assumed in changing. It would
appear that even in a full sweat they may
be changed with safety if dry & merely
washed.

4. Pessie generally ought to be
moved the urine, but it is a dangerous
practice the feces should be especially
removed in Dysentery.

5. Many are of opinion that Animal
bath may be given in fevers & it is es-
pecially the practice in France, but I
very much doubt its efficacy in
a putrid state of the body.

If however, the area be hot they
should be washed by Acid juices as those
of orange & Lemon.

CCXXIV.

6. There is a practice of applying
pessaries to the intestines if they are sore.

are the parts which soonest partake of
her death — In health the putrescent
matters are usually caused by Respi-
ration & some of these therefore
they will be the most proper subjects.

CCXXV.

Antiseptic. As a blood purifier, these
can be introduced in sufficient quanti-
ties into the blood to be of service.

There is one generally collected
which has been proved a powerful Antio-
ceptic. I mean Camphor. I don't doubt
but it may be useful. It has been
it without much success — Experiments
however have not been sufficiently ex-
amined.

Experiment on the following day.

§ 2^d
Of the Cure of
Intermittents.

CCXXX.

It is usual to call to our assistance
these kinds of Remedies with those men-
tioned by De Haen. Sachs. Med. Lib.
& those by Vind at the end of his treat-
ise on fevers & infections.

1. Eternal as warm bathing
Vind de Haen. Clavis Lasciens - Cloud
pils - Liniments. These known and
application of the Liniment to the
limbs prevent the return of the
Intermittent.

Whistlers when applied saw
that their stimulating effects may take
place immediately at the period of
accession have been employed.

Exercise - I have known a person
prevent the accession of a tertian

by mounting a horse & galloping very
hard immediately betwixt a spruce
& there are instances in Phlegm & it
having cured a Quotter.

Internal us Armatia. Pe-
per mixed with brandy &c.

2. Some the stone may seem
pained so as to produce sweat, but
there are others which have been em-
ployed, as an addition of tea to the
warm drink - Neutral Salts of which
the most remarkable is Sal Ammoniacus
which taken to the quantity of ʒi or ʒij
dissolved in a proper liquid, if the
day be hot & the patient warm & covered
occasional & long continued Sweats &c
this be begun before the period of a sleep-
on will often prevent the formation
of the hard stone &c &c. Peper. Sal Am-
moniac. Other neutrals have also been
employed as the Sal & acetous Syllia,

of Boerhaave. He was always adverse to
the Peruvian bark given in his Med.
Med. a medicine under the pompous
title of Antipyreticum rasofalk.
which is chiefly composed of Neutral
Salts.

3. These have been considered before
of the Blue Vitriol has been employed in
this way.

CCXXXI.

1. These have been employed since
the first time of medicines. About the be-
ginning of this century Quilla became
a very fashionable remedy of the Aca-
demy of Sciences appointed one of
their members to enquire into their
success. M. Boerhaave

He found they frequently suc-
ceeded but often failed. In their
Memoirs you'll have myself tried
them with success.

one - The Rublians from the ...
in all powerful remedies ...
the Peruvian bark. ...
as a variation of Iron.

The *Brocus Antimonialis* Rubli
which is no other than a preparation of
this metal. Blue vitriol has been
found ... - It has
been proposed by Baron Stoll. - I
have had no experience of it, but with
dilatation effects remained even after
it proved successful the hazard should
never be run.

Chales employed the ...
And of late Mons.^r ... of the
Academy of Sciences undertakes to
prove that Opium taken before the
time of conception often prevents it. -
Many trials of its power were made
by my late Colleague Dr. Gregory in this
way of it was often attended with success.

riest advantages. — This may be said
to proceed from the stimulant power
but I think the owing to its 'sedative'
one. And I imagine it acts as in
all spasmodic diseases.

Worms. It frequently prevents
many spasmodic affections & often
defers the accession of a paroxysm —
accordingly various 'worms' have
been employed; among other medicines
which act in this way may be mentioned
Spiders, which I think act only by the
horror they occasion for their gideness.
but the patient's knowledge & feelings
found them production of no effect, as
the medicines mentioned in this Para-
graph act as tonics & so we have shown
that a tonic does in fact exist, what-
ever our theoretical opinion may be
I think the truth fully proved & no
clearer demonstration can be given.

1. Phlogistic diathesis frequently be-
 comes in the Vernal & autumnal inter-
 mittents - congestions, especially in the
 liver & spleen. They are discoverable by
 hardness of tumour in the hypochondriac
 regions. & hence in thought the bark
 should not be exhibited till several
 (seven) paroxysms be past, & it is un-
 versally & may say the practice not to
 exhibit it till the disease had continued
 for sometime, but there is not the small
 best foundation for such an idea.

3. in the Remittent fever of Sen-
 gal the second or third paroxysm is ge-
 nerally fatal & the Peruvian bark is
 immediately employed (vide Philosoph.
 Transactions of Lond.)

4. I suspect this the proper Prac-
 tice, & it is proved in this that the ef-
 fects of peruvian bark are parasitic in

the quantity there are 20 hours of intermis-
sion of Salivation found it most success-
ful when exhibited on the 2^d day.

Exhaustion generally comes on at
midday & is much the best method
to exhibit the salt on the morning and
forenoon of the day on which the fit
is expected.

If it comes so early in the morning
it should be given in the afternoon of
the preceding day - But have found
it sometimes necessary to wake persons
out of their sleep to exhibit the salt.
In such cases near the period of accep-
tion we are generally necessary to
stop the fit of salivation. It should be
given in 3^d doses.

5. If salivation has escaped -
without the appearance of a Parox-
ysm, we may conclude the disease is
cured. —

In Spanish Countries to the Per-
varoxoms are stopped two or three times
they frequently return — Practitioners
generally persist in exhibiting the bark,
but the Patient should if possible be re-
moved to some other situation, this
however is not always practicable — If
not after the varoxoms are stopped
we should continue the bark at the ex-
pected period but in smaller doses if
we may afterwards let a period or two
pass & then give the bark in full
doses.

CCXXXIII.

1. Dr. A. Thomson of Montrose has
two papers on this subject in the Medi-
cal Essays. They are useful at any time
of the cold stage but most toward the end.
2. This practice was first intro-
duced by Dr. Sydenham of England I have no
experience of it — How to operate is such

aces act? In my opinion by their seda-
tive & consequently Antispasmodic
power. But neither of these Practices
first & second are successful as the
Bark.

CCXXXIV.

Some Practitioners have recommend-
ed not to have exhibited any medicines
in Venous Intermittents, as saying
from the diathesis Phleg.

The disease will cure itself, but this
is certainly wrong. The Diathesis
should be removed by blood letting & the
Antiphlogistic regimen.

Congestions. It is a question
whether they should prevent the exhibi-
tion of the bark. but as when the
bark is given time enough no con-
gestions take place & as these conges-
tions are always removed by every
paroxysm. I think they should not

prevent as from exhibiting it. The caution
was principally introduced out of a com-
plaisance to Boehmians followers whose
practice was not perfectly exploded when
this was made.

Book II.
Of Inflammation
or Phlegmasia
Chap. I
Of Inflammation in General
§ I.

Of the Phenomena of Inflammation

CCXXXV.

Increased vascularity alone will not constitute inflammation. How far the heat of the part exceeds that of the body at the time has not been determined. Tumor sometimes not considerable.

CCXXXVI

An internal inflammation may exist without all these symptoms if we are to suspect it from the fixed pain as others are generally moveable in some measure.

Functions as is evident in Pneumonia - Gastritis &c.

Such marks of pyrexia seldom occur without our employing Venesection if we are to judge from the appearance of the blood joined with other symptoms for a separation of the gluten may take place without any inflammation. It almost always takes place in the blood drawn from pregnant women as I shall more fully observe just now, & yet we can't conclude from this that an inflammation is present. — In this climate I have almost always observed it in the case of the blood drawn during the winter season tho' not the smallest inflammatory appearance was present. I remember in my younger days it was very customary for the generality of people to get themselves bled once a year, when I have frequently observed this appearance without any other mark,

of inflammation.

Circumstances I cannot but observe here the slow progress of medical knowledge - These circumstances were never noticed by Dr. Sydenham, notwithstanding they frequently prevent the coagulation of the gluten, necessary to form the inflammatory crust.

They are chiefly the following. If the blood, instead of pouring into the cup at one jet falls back on the arm and trickles down, an inflammatory crust will not appear in one case in 100.

If the blood be constantly stirred in the vessel no crust will be formed.

If it be received into a small shallow vessel it will generally prevent its appearance. There are other circumstances of the vessels not ascertained which produce some effect.

In Comment on next Pan.

§ II

Of the Proximate Cause of Inflammation.

cc XXXIX.

The Practice of inflammation is well established & even the theory is embarrassed with some doubts & difficulties.

1. ¹Phenomena. As the cause which all ague arises from a greater quantity of red globules in the vessels which must be owing to their increased action.

Heat. This is intimately connected with the motion of the blood & in whatever immediate cause it increases of therefore so far as it is heat it marks an increased motion of blood in the vessels of the part.

Pain we generally seek for the cause of pain in some irritation of the nerves & Physiologists have been puzzled to ac-

count for pain in insensible membranes
or. Haller has too far demonstrated
that the pleura, the seat of pain in
pneumonia is insensible & they
have attempted to account for it saying
that dermo disease first insensible
before become sensible. But the experi-
ment will not answer.

I maintain that the arteries &
being muscular must be sensible & it is
the distension & other affections of these
which occasion pain - In proof of which
we may observe that the violence & shoot-
ing of the pain corresponds with the pulsa-
tion of the artery.

Scorbutic much liable to toothach
attended with violent shooting pain on
every pulsation, & I found on pressing
the artery which supplies the teeth &
conclusively stopping the pulsation remove
the shooting pain. - All these circumstances

ies with others in showing that
there is an increased impulse of blood
in the vessels of the inflamed part.

Simon. This arises either from an
increased quantity of blood in the vessels
or from an effusion, both which be-
come marks of an increased impulse.

No Comment on next Par.

CCXLI.

Initium Sapientiae est Stultitiam fugere.

Before we proceed to the investigation of
Cause we should get rid of former erro-
neous opinions — The system of Rivers
have exceedingly beautiful if the prin-
ciple were true, but as these are erro-
neous the whole must fall.

1 Constituent part. It is surprising
how long we were in discovering this —
Gaubius seems to be the first who made
it known — Its nature however was
first clearly pointed out in a Dispute:

tion written here by Dr. B. D. L. in
whose experiments I cited. I have
a late ingenious dissertation tending to
prove that the gluten exists in greater
quantity in the blood in inflammatory
diseases but I shall endeavor to show
it is really less in quantity and more
disordered.

2. Prematural, either in quantity.
quality, or cohesion.

3. Circumstances Those mentioned above
are particularly & nicely to be attended
to in judging of the state of the blood as
they materially alter its consistence &
appearance.

3. This argument is not necessary, though
one account for the very barbarous
principles of a spirit case.

This is the strongest argument of
on this head I can find. I refer to
the late Mr. Henson, and his experiments.

The circumstances mentioned above the
wise which prevent the formation of the
size are such that it depends on an
increased fluidity of the blood & slower
coagulation. It is therefore all such
as tend to hinder the coagulation.

6. Retrograde &c. All this proved
by Microscopical observations.

Error loci. We cannot think on the
surface of the body as on the inside of
the eye where the vessels admit
the red globules in ophthalmia. besides
we find red globules passing off by the
secretions without any resistance which
is an error loci. I allow therefore con-
trary to the opinion of Haller, that in
error loci does happen but not that it is
the true cause of inflammation.

7. Haller was the first who said this
about as in his Microscopical observa-
tions he observed great obstructions

take place without any inflammation -
It was imagined first by Bellini that
an obstruction in one vessel would throw
a greater quantity of blood into the neigh-
bouring, & induce inflammation in
them - in this idea he was followed by
Boerhaave. But W. Harvey has pro-
ved it to be a false one & that there be
many vessels without inducing in-
flammation

No Comment on the 2 next Par.

CXLV.

1 Stimulus. Distension in the natu-
ral stimulus of Arteries and every hot
low muscle.

2 Spasm. We find these inflamma-
tions by much the most frequent of any
which attack the parts of the body where
a distension of vessels & spasm from
cold most readily comes. As Rheuma-
tism - Spasmodic - &c. - &c. - &c.

first is generally produced by the air
plied to the body when warm.

In Comanche there is a determina-
tion from external parts of the head and
neck to internal sources to which the cold
air is applied during restriction.

In Pneumonia there is a determi-
nation from the surface to the lungs to
which the cold air is likewise applied.

No comment on the 2nd Part.

CCXLVII.

1. Communicated as in Pneumonia -
which is frequently attended with Cynan-
che - Hiccatiles - Phrenitis &c.

2 Rigor & Fever - This is an abstraction
as old as Hippocrates.

3 Rigor &c when the patient shivers
the fingers as if they were cold.

4 Cough &c. It is well that
in the Pneumonia Phlog. the diameter of
the arteries is absolutely diminished.

It has been supposed that such a diathesis is considered in a certain state as the cause, as all causes of inflammation act only on the moving fibres of the vessel.

5. Subsis. I have no doubt that in cold seasons many rigid fibres are always under a diathesis of being again expanded & again in a breaking of the appearance of blood in the winter season.

6. In the summer I have seen a general diathesis of being under a diathesis of being again expanded & again in a breaking of the appearance of blood in the summer season.

no comment on the great fact.

CCXLIX.

1. Increased exhalation from the inflammation which produces a swelling of the joints.

2. Excretion. We have several in

stances of this inflammation, an increase
in action from the bronchia & expectora-
tion in the ordinary solution of the disease
of the lungs are to be thus explained.

3. Inflammation. It is enough to say
that if in these nations are resolved by
the venation of this is the case we
will easily understand the spontane-
ous bleeding as it best service.

Thus in these various phenomena
of the lungs of the matter of the
caked is a great symptom in Pneumonia.

cc. l.

P.S. The doctrine here is very clear
of the doctrine had a most serious ap-
pearance but it has not been dis-
turbed by a Dutch Physician Brug-
mans in a work entitled Varietates
should be that it is a lesson to young
Physiologists not to be confident in
these opinions. I have seen it published

to me. He found by Chemical trials that
the matter which Dr. Caber supposed
to be pus is really not. It is a thickened
gum that effusion produces it, but it
is not an effusion of pure serum. It is a
liquor of a peculiar nature secreted
by the vessels of the test. It seems
very intent in overturning former opi-
nions & establishing new ones and
makes use indeed of some weak argu-
ing - He has overturned likewise
the opinion of De Haen that Pus was
generated in the vessels - and is now
always proved.

He has honoured me with a
copy of his work, but it has not yet
made its way into our Lib. - But
allowing his opinions to be just they
will not disturb ours after reasoning &
we shall therefore proceed to the further
consideration of our subject.

1 Shivering. These are generally looked on as the marks of absorption but I consider them merely as marks of the irritation without phlogistic inflammation the effect of the

1 Red Stibules. I have observed this in his experiments

2 Excitement. This is always descending on my particular system - hence we find little inflammation the most acute gonorrhoea without any suspicion of a bad ferment.

3 This cause Melius is likewise frequently combined with an effusion of red stibules

4 2^d Cause of Gangrene. This combined with an inflammation may be a better directly destroy the force of the first or destroy the substance

to the this latter most generally, but -
induce inflammation.

to Comment on next Par.

CCLVIII.

1 Schinus. I think fluids around with
unusual force into small vessels may
concrete, & this is the cause I think
the spicity in some latites a rare
occurrence.

2 Regimen. The several sections
of the body are very little affected by the
different velocity of the circulation except
that a great number of latites
injection is applied to the several
organs - sections therefore depends
on the particular action of the vessels of
the part, & these are to be considered in
treating of Schinus.

CCCLIX.

So far have the schools gone in con-
sidering the termination of inflammation

but it surprising they proceeded no further
that the effusion I speak of here is a fre-
quent termination & evident from
many dissections of persons who died
labouring in Pneumonia in which
some part of the lungs had an ap-
pearance similar to that of Cancer &
many occasions a kind of Ecchymosis
has been observed in the abdominal
viscera after inflammation

CCIX.

As in Shivering, the pores of the
skin are in my opinion exceedingly
small & imagine a matter full of
perspiration & sweat changes but
in a short time - The termination
is very common in Erysipelas.

CCX.

Exudation This observation has
only been made in the present age
Dr Hunter has claimed it as a discovery

but a little attention to Haller's & Morgagni's dissections will show it as a frequent one.

2. *Hydrothorax* - Sauvages mentions the *seripneumonia* - *Hydrothoracis* - I have had occasion to mention it in my own practice.

Do Comment: on the following text.

Chap. II.
Of Cutaneous
Inflammations.

CCLXXIV.

Two kinds. Boerhaave has made out
four. Erysipelas - Phlegmon - Adema of
Sclerimus - But this last is ^{not} attended with
inflammation of the nature of an Adema.
The purulent & solidum, the latter was
said to exist when an inflammation
supervened but this is only an
erysipelas arising from Adema.

Erysipelas. You find it mentioned
by all authors among the leucodermata
who have treated of the Febrile, but if
the name be applied to the cutaneous
and Systematic affections as it has
been it will be productive of much
confusion.

CCLXXV.

Seat of Erysipelas to Boerhaave &c.

made. The manner in which they differ in
the different size of the vessels they
affect, for great Arteries are seated in the
extremity of the Arteries while an
Erythema is seated in the most series of
the intermediate Arteries. But there is no
foundation for this idea. I can see
how sufficient action could subsist in the
extremities of the vessels without affecting the
continuous series of the Arteries, nor
either from reason or the lungs.

Indeed, for I can see no reason for
that very vessels even I give to give
in the L. h. small vessels.

CCLXXVI.

And the few vessels that
have spoken of the Erythema, but none
of the abdominal vessels. But of its
nature of the vessels of the Arteries.
These vessels are seated within the
Pulmonary or Pleural.

Chap. III.

Of Ophthalmia

the central or middle.

ССГ. XXVIII.

This inflammation cannot be checked
by a cold wet compress, for this only pro-
duces a more violent inflammation in the
throat & is attended with a more violent
fever.

[illegible]

CCXXIX.

Yours. As long as I am in good health
and the Lord will I go on all aspects
but then I shall appear before the Judge.

mention of speech

CCCLXXX.

2. Moriqui mentions the case of
Gustave. This case is very
inflamed from the beginning
it is not that being a copy of
the physician. The inflammation con-
tinued for some time till the
of the physician was not able to
cause acting to the left of the
in the remedy which it was
used.

Similar. 1. Similarity of P. & A. co.
to prove. The similarity of the
mixture should be particularly good
against

2. Also in many cases a high de-
gree of sensibility the action is some-
times requires the the patient's eyes
were covered close of the head and
with the medicine was used for

The smallest stream of light admitted
from the window shatters peace the
most dangerous sensation.

4. A man hearing of a young woman
who is a prostitute in a public house
and is

is a great source of the nation's
suffering. The only way to
it in the small world. There those who
are under the hands of a woman
should begin early with a young girl
see, and then the nation's
bale.

6. A man who is a source of
the nation of the loss of the life of
the head of the house. He is a source.

7. One can be affected from a
man who is a source of the nation's
bale. The man should be a source of
the nation's suffering in the suffering
and

8. A man who is a source of the nation's
bale.

9. The stopping of the menses - As:
many times we have been given a con-
servation of the menses - many times we were
holding over the head with pressure
at various times.

10. The Menses - As: Known to be
abnormal off at a with the first is
her stomach which disappeared but
was soon replaced by the same
when this time, removed the stomach
completely again returned & in this
state they continued initially to
alternate with the other for a con-
siderable length of time.

Under the name of the menses
as similar to the menses with the least
in the menses. To this we add
over the menses? Several say yes:
likely, but I think it is not the same
has been seen. They are not the same in
any manner says "her present, just

Lept. per. 16. 18. 19. 20.

Direct is that many believe
among our nation, that it is
better to have the person
in a state of ignorance than of
being experienced.

Bellevue, Jan 11/86 in P.M.

CCX XXVII.

1. Number of letters being received
should be kept low. There are pro-
nounced enemies of the Society who are
opposed to the work of the Society, and
are sending a great quantity of letters
to the Society, which are not of the
kind which is to be expected. It is
known that such persons are
sending letters to the Society.

The following is a list of the
 names of the persons who have
 been appointed to the various
 positions in the office of the
 Secretary of the State.

better is left for the time to pass. London -
 places beginning to stir in the spring. The
 bones of the skeleton in the St. Paul's
 the first of the new generation.

Something the subject of the article.

which I feel the only remedy in
beginning of the 1st of June, the
water is not so well as it was
from day today.

Sheweth that the quantity of
of very great quantity, & it is likely
to be spent every day & month.

Silene Ait.

cc1. XXXIV.

Determination of the cause of my
years. I was much troubled with Optic
neuralgia, which is a disease of the
nerves of the eye, produced an in-
creased excretion from my eye of
the albumen of the eye, and
afterwards, the eye was much improved.

me to leave off taking any of the quantities
for my nose, since one of the of that
some friend said that he was
not to have any more of the
again, & the quantity being given
to the friend, since he was
not to be removed, perfectly for a time
of 6 months or more.

CCLXXVI

There is that all will be
to the same extent limited.

2. If water the teacher has should
be in mind of the same condition.

[illegible]

mention as yet to his father & mother
 to give in his name & his own
 plan on the relation of his father
 the alum and as his father & mother
 to be the same.

6. *Complex* frequently introduced
into collections it may be said to be
disregarded. It is not, however, as
generally the result of complex
action.

Chances that will be sent to the
individuals of the application of the
recept in the paper families to be
very much more than in the
first place, as they require the
information.

Chap. VI
Of Pneumonia
ccXXXIV

comprehend. If man were the
first who expressed this
document in matter.

ccc xxxv.

1. Frequent. The only authority was
for this was J. C. Munnell's book in his ob-
servations practical & theoretical on the
diseases of the Pinna. I never discussed
it myself.

2. Before the grain is. This seems to be owing to the constitution of the vessels carrying the cold chyle, whereby the blood is prevented from entering into them. But when the cold chyle is so thick that it is propelled slow then, with increased force of grain produced.

2. Lead. This has been marked as
residing essentially in the

be more in danger of being

mentioned both in the present & quick Pulse
be. I understand the difference between
these two symptoms Pulse as
near as I can remember of stroke in a given
time

A quick pulse the quicker the
the stroke the more of a pulse but under
100 I cannot distinguish between
a quick & slow beat - I shall now
talk of a pulse with a quick, this is the
quick pulse

The common name of this

CCXXXVIII.

16. Cramp. This is a very common
cramp present for the first time
quite dry, but enough to be likely
to be more long without producing
an increased heat of the body
in a case of this kind.

but the distinction comes from
the cause being any & hurried from
the lower side of the circulation.

In Flood. These generally are
related to a state of the system
of the circulation should be
kept.

As has been said in the history of the

CCXXII.

Both have retained a curious
division relative to the nature of
the disease & inflammation. The set.
point of view according to it is
in the disease itself - the
character - but no symptoms of the
disease has been described which
distinguish them from the other.
But in which any inflammation can
exist more separate from the other.
They accompany each other closely
there is the greatest reason to believe

that their extremities are almost always

ccc XLIII.

I have shown the great uncertainty
in relation to the nature of this occurring

1. Diaphragm. 2. Inguinal.

2. Delirium. 3. I have also seen
species of Pneumonia inflammation.

No comment on the following list.

ccc XLIV.

I am thrown into great uncertainty
relative to the nature of this occurring
since the publication of my former
experiments.

Comment on the 2nd list.

ccc LV.

1. 6 hours. I have seen at least
painful much the different kinds of
expectoration of this kind it is not af-
forded me any more diagnosis.

2. 10 hours. This has not
been sufficiently attended to by Prax.

children who generally neglect nursing
when the breast is only sore. The infant
suffers with difficult breathing which
soon renders the disease fatal.

In the following part I must refer
you to my text. So I am, dear my wife,
on them. — Hepatitis

cccc xvii.

Vena Portarum So Boerhaave
imagined.

Evidence There cannot be here —
strict examination connection of the liver
& liver of the liver — Inflammation proceed-
ing from an increased action of vessels
thruout take place within the liver the
liver cannot act as an artery, for he then
it does or not. I believe its coats are si-
milar to any other large vein, but allow-
ing it to possess an muscular coat. I say it
it cannot act as such because there is
no systole & diastole in any part of it

to which necessarily to the same every
debates. It is a very long and
very partial and partial reaction
can be felt beyond the typical part, this
however is a matter of consequence
in practice.

ccccXVIII.

1. Jaundice - In this Jaundice is
caused from interrupted secretion, but
always from interrupted secretion.
Jaundice is usually combined
with Melancholia Nervosa.

ccccXX.

These are from the
from Medical writers for many
such questions may be attended.
on the subject of the disease.
no doubt however much I am
the expectation. There is a
may contribute to it as well as the
in the present state of the

2. *Unipolus* This shows great
the influence of the

ccccXXI.

Discharge. Shows myself in
stances of the President's Discharge
entirely. I am looking for the time
of the first meeting

ccccXXII.

Memoranda. Several have been
through for a long time with the
pleasure of them. I have not been
into the office for a long time
having never seen them employed
never been in there. I have not
seen the office in which they seem
play a principally part

ccccXXIII.

1841. The first thing
much between the people of the

Chap. XI.

Of Aspiration

As observed in the 2nd Part

PLATE XXVI.

1 Pyrexia. Yet I believe I have met with cases of Erysipelas & phlegmon without it.

2 Motion. As it is to be distinguished from
between it & Scurvy, for in inflammation
motion is most frequently
communicated to the muscles

3 Testicle. This does not constantly
attend the Aspiration of the
testicle.

4. Swelling of the Testicle. It most constantly
attends both Scrophulous & Asphetic
Aspiration. It is distinguished
in the following manner.

The large veins are not
the great cause of the swelling.

stance of the Bone made smooth.
The kidneys are in a sort of
thorax the descent of the great
part of the liver of which it is
these bones are called the human
thorax. The bones of the
neck & the ribs are in a
row.

1. Clavicle. The bone from
the continuity of the ribs & the
thorax.

Something from the ribs of the
thorax the distance of the
which is not so much as the
any connection of the
bone.

cccc XXX.

1. Clavicle. The bone from
the continuity of the ribs & the
thorax.

2. The bone. The bone from the
merely in the ribs of the
thorax. The bone of the
thorax. The bone of the
thorax. The bone of the
thorax.

need distinguish them wholly, for I
would venture to assert that in ge-
neral out of 100 if the laborer were
made to labor less than eight hours he would be
going with the production of 100 general
eight hours are sufficient to raise a
Whistle, & I would say a good quantity of
distilling liquor may be employed

that many are not employed in distilling
& distilling for the purpose of distilling
in such cases as certainly may
be employed than in any case
of a Republic. That is, the more the
the more you are more permanent.
The more the more in the more
the more the more the more the more

Chap. XII.
Of Rheumatism.
ccccc.

1 Nighttime with the evening breeze
of Pacific which comes in with the evening
a kind of evening conversation with the
S. A. of the sea. I am content to let
I should not have given a new home
of the weather. I am a poor. I feel that
the disease being affected by change
lead to a new making the chronic

CCCC LIII.

1. Strains nothing has been supplied
The State of the Physicians has no
credit. Science which Science has
increased from that nothing is not
and with the light

CCCC IV.

18 Synthesis. Each term affects the middle of the series. The relation the principal is to others is that of active agents. The members of the series are

sufficient to assist with the paper and
 the black ink for the red ink and the
 and in the right

CCCCLV.

16. One which is generally sold
which cannot make an impression
in the fields.

2. *Synsphaera*, *luteola* *var. minor*
var. albicoma

3. Cure which is usually effected by blood letting, by which I can safely say will release the long Acquired life from the disease, & the effects can be collected & accounted for.

A Suppuration. This is not the
 case with the other two.

5. Eschin Suppuration Brown Supp
The mentioned suppuration
then after the eruption of the skin
under the nose pretty frequent but I
have never met with any more
very often. (Aug 1801)

1 Left covered. This does not apply
 very well for Rheumatic pains. ¹¹
 frequently attack the shoulder than
 the Elbow - hence the Elbow is
 much better covered than the Shoulder.

Book III.

Chap. I.

Exanthemata

Small Pox.

1 Prognosis. There is no doubt but that
taken more into account the progress of
small pox than the doctor's dictum
after you have read it. I believe you
will agree with me that it may be a
tailed & a true article of the
two generations for time down.

2. Rubescency. There is a very
distinct small pox it is called the
Patechity.

3. Rubescency. This is fatal in more
cases than often.

4. Rubescency. This is the stage
which the range of the disease
principally depends.

DXCIV

1 Period. which in the first part is

on the 3^d day in the evening this case de-
clined into the fourth.

2 State of the matter - which in the
District becomes a great loss. In the
Conferent a thin skin.

3 Fever - which in the district is
rates on the 3^d day. In the 3^d day
on the 3^d day. In the 3^d day
attended on the 3^d day with a
convulsion.

DXCV.

Circumstances. I shall soon have
occasion to see how much the manner
of life of the patient contributes to
vary the nature of the disease.

DXCVII.

There is a great deal of
much of the matter of the fourth is
conducted to the same effect
appears in the patient.

It is a great deal of the matter of the fourth is
conducted to the same effect
appears in the patient.

quences of the small pox was joined
with this affliction and him into the
way when with him other children were
insulted - when he was taken to view
at an eye of the disease was in him
with the same attending there was
considering that the things with
the other children of myself that
it were not to have been insulted.
Thinking his case was better - It
was agreed that he should undergo
that operation, after he was some time
was in things which cleared his
the matter was since but the English
returned before the English arrived.
The small pox however was of the
same kind as the English has
appeared to you better every day.

3. A child with the same
kind of the small pox (which I think)
have observed the small pox in:

favorable influences.

These latter, I believe, have
formed a circle of young men
thoroughly initiated in the
science of medicine, who
have had under their instruction the
country students, and have been to
a large extent the cause of the
benefit now. I should however re-
member, of these various, that for the mo-
ment the country students at the Uni-
versity of Geneva, were re-
turned.

But I think I should not
omit to mention, that the infection should
not be so late as being an influence
by state of the system.

DEVI.

Definition. Before this period the
circulation is certainly very imperfectly
fractured, and consequently becomes
at once, and the system by

pleasure to which we are entitled
thence by the way, I have been
of the same opinion as
you are, I am sure.

DCIX

1. Memorial to the House of
Commons of the City of London
for the year 1725 & 1726.

2. A considerable number of
Dissertations prepared by the
University of Oxford, in the
year 1725, on the subject of
the History of the City of
London, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
The first of these is a
very short, & of great use to the
City.

DCX

Intemperance. Since I have been
in the country, I have seen
many instances of it, and
I am sure it is a great
evil to the country.

& modifying circumstances, so as at
one time to produce very universally,
a favourable disease, at another the
contrary.

We have already noticed
this when the smallpox epidemic the
winter previous was before us, when
over the city a general & continuing
fervour prevailed, & so very gene-
rally depend upon the constitution of
persons infected - & the nature of
the disease in the nature of the
poison the weight for in the study
the atmosphere at the time which has
greatly & variously modifying the
vicinity of epidemic diseases as before
noted. It has been suggested by many
that when diseases may be communicated
to the infection taken from a person
labouring under them, & has not in-
tended to prevent it, & has not in-

g. Lymphitis. We cannot to be sure give a
direct negative to this, but even supposing
such disease may be communicated in
such a manner it is highly probable
that the quantity of matter introduced in
inoculation never can communicate
them to a healthy person.

DE XII

1. Quantity. Inoculation takes place
out of the acids which have fallen off from
a person who has had the disease &
mixing them up in a thin mixture &
then rub the mixture, but the disease is
infectious among them. On the
other

It was a tradition - who used to
ways to inoculate against the
disease was as much among his friends
as among those who were inoculated in
the still only by the small point of
a lancet.

DCXI

1. *Symptom* - I have seen them from a
Symptom - Dreading the human skin
 century, and of the most violent and
 long to time, perhaps effect for ever
 after.

Government - *Government*

DCXVII.

1. *Symptom* - *Symptom* - *Symptom*
 some degree of *Symptom* - *Symptom*
 something, *Symptom* - *Symptom*
 pointed, *Symptom* - *Symptom*
 much, *Symptom* - *Symptom*
 case to be the *Symptom*.

DCXVIII.

1. *Blood* - *Blood* - *Blood*
 from the *Blood* - *Blood*
 it is to be *Blood* - *Blood*
 given *Blood* - *Blood*
Blood - *Blood*

maintain that connection and
attend the Reformation as our business
gives.

DCXIX.

Determination. His house and
the following were to be put under
the hands of the people and
house.

DCXX.

1. Infants were to be the
affected with them.

2. Some of the people were to be
put to the

3. Blessing. Some were to be
put to the people instead of the
a long time.

4. Opinions. Some were to be
put to the people in the way of the
people and the people.

DCXXII.

Blessing. Some were to be
put to the people and the people.

attention after some - the first
the only one worth the name
the first of the kind

DCXXIII.

1. Peruvian bark. the rule is to give
the first who introduced the practice
it has since been pretty generally
followed - it is however extremely
difficult to get in bulk & to get the right
quantity. The best method is
to let the powder be prepared
in a dry linen.

It is given in powder
the patient is to be given
as much as he can give in the month.

2. Wine - they may be prepared
with the bark & the spirits of wine

3. The 15th of the month is
the best time to give it & it is
the best time to give it

of the spin a small number of lines

DE XXV.

Gargyles. Run into the mouth
of infants by a spoon & they should be
made frequently & kept by & then they
generally are in this country - they
are not generally used in the
U.S.

DCXXVII.

Nauseating doses. ^{1/2} a full
 drink is sometimes necessary.

DCXXXIX.

Silene spaldingii Hook. & Arn. sometimes
found at the base.

2. Please look up the small letter
of the word "imagined" there only
to be used by the young, but in this place
which probably is very young
and possibly the letter "i" is to be

have recourse to what, have recourse
must be.

3. Multinomial - given what the
same multinomial is given

DE XXX.

Measures. It is given, whether
proposed to be the possible with the
multinomial, whether the given multinomial
is the same as the given multinomial.
Imagine that a multinomial is given
putting the given multinomial in
the given multinomial.

Chap. III.
Of Measles

Importantly, 2nd Part

DCXXXIII.

10me. This is a very bad
matter of great consequence, & of
considerable effect on the
Disposition of the
State.

DCXXXIV.

11me. It is a very common
the only effect.

DCXXXV.

Summary. There is a
suspicion of these symptoms, which
take the same nature - they are
divided into two classes -
from the first to the second. While
from the second to the third. While
from the third to the fourth. While
from the fourth to the fifth. While
from the fifth to the sixth. While
from the sixth to the seventh. While
from the seventh to the eighth. While
from the eighth to the ninth. While
from the ninth to the tenth. While
from the tenth to the eleventh. While
from the eleventh to the twelfth. While
from the twelfth to the thirteenth. While
from the thirteenth to the fourteenth. While
from the fourteenth to the fifteenth. While
from the fifteenth to the sixteenth. While
from the sixteenth to the seventeenth. While
from the seventeenth to the eighteenth. While
from the eighteenth to the nineteenth. While
from the nineteenth to the twentieth. While
from the twentieth to the twenty-first. While
from the twenty-first to the twenty-second. While
from the twenty-second to the twenty-third. While
from the twenty-third to the twenty-fourth. While
from the twenty-fourth to the twenty-fifth. While
from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-sixth. While
from the twenty-sixth to the twenty-seventh. While
from the twenty-seventh to the twenty-eighth. While
from the twenty-eighth to the twenty-ninth. While
from the twenty-ninth to the thirtieth. While
from the thirtieth to the thirty-first. While
from the thirty-first to the thirty-second. While
from the thirty-second to the thirty-third. While
from the thirty-third to the thirty-fourth. While
from the thirty-fourth to the thirty-fifth. While
from the thirty-fifth to the thirty-sixth. While
from the thirty-sixth to the thirty-seventh. While
from the thirty-seventh to the thirty-eighth. While
from the thirty-eighth to the thirty-ninth. While
from the thirty-ninth to the fortieth. While
from the fortieth to the forty-first. While
from the forty-first to the forty-second. While
from the forty-second to the forty-third. While
from the forty-third to the forty-fourth. While
from the forty-fourth to the forty-fifth. While
from the forty-fifth to the forty-sixth. While
from the forty-sixth to the forty-seventh. While
from the forty-seventh to the forty-eighth. While
from the forty-eighth to the forty-ninth. While
from the forty-ninth to the fiftieth. While
from the fiftieth to the fifty-first. While
from the fifty-first to the fifty-second. While
from the fifty-second to the fifty-third. While
from the fifty-third to the fifty-fourth. While
from the fifty-fourth to the fifty-fifth. While
from the fifty-fifth to the fifty-sixth. While
from the fifty-sixth to the fifty-seventh. While
from the fifty-seventh to the fifty-eighth. While
from the fifty-eighth to the fifty-ninth. While
from the fifty-ninth to the sixtieth. While
from the sixtieth to the sixty-first. While
from the sixty-first to the sixty-second. While
from the sixty-second to the sixty-third. While
from the sixty-third to the sixty-fourth. While
from the sixty-fourth to the sixty-fifth. While
from the sixty-fifth to the sixty-sixth. While
from the sixty-sixth to the sixty-seventh. While
from the sixty-seventh to the sixty-eighth. While
from the sixty-eighth to the sixty-ninth. While
from the sixty-ninth to the seventieth. While
from the seventieth to the seventy-first. While
from the seventy-first to the seventy-second. While
from the seventy-second to the seventy-third. While
from the seventy-third to the seventy-fourth. While
from the seventy-fourth to the seventy-fifth. While
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from the seventy-sixth to the seventy-seventh. While
from the seventy-seventh to the seventy-eighth. While
from the seventy-eighth to the seventy-ninth. While
from the seventy-ninth to the eightieth. While
from the eightieth to the eighty-first. While
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from the eighty-eighth to the eighty-ninth. While
from the eighty-ninth to the ninetieth. While
from the ninetieth to the ninety-first. While
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from the hundred-twelfth to the hundred-thirteenth. While
from the hundred-thirteenth to the hundred-fourteenth. While
from the hundred-fourteenth to the hundred-fifteenth. While
from the hundred-fifteenth to the hundred-sixteenth. While
from the hundred-sixteenth to the hundred-seventeenth. While
from the hundred-seventeenth to the hundred-eighteenth. While
from the hundred-eighteenth to the hundred-nineteenth. While
from the hundred-nineteenth to the hundred-twentieth. While
from the hundred-twentieth to the hundred-twenty-first. While
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from the hundred-eighty-ninth to the hundred-ninetyth. While
from the hundred-ninetyth to the hundred-ninety-first. While
from the hundred-ninety-first to the hundred-ninety-second. While
from the hundred-ninety-second to the hundred-ninety-third. While
from the hundred-ninety-third to the hundred-ninety-fourth. While
from the hundred-ninety-fourth to the hundred-ninety-fifth. While
from the hundred-ninety-fifth to the hundred-ninety-sixth. While
from the hundred-ninety-sixth to the hundred-ninety-seventh. While
from the hundred-ninety-seventh to the hundred-ninety-eighth. While
from the hundred-ninety-eighth to the hundred-ninety-ninth. While
from the hundred-ninety-ninth to the hundredth.

The number of persons who have
been known to die at the same
season of the year

DCXXXVI.

What is the number of
persons who have died at the
same season

DCXXXVII.

What is the number of persons who
have died at the same season of the year

2. The number of persons who have
died at the same season of the year
at the same place as the
first person who died at the same
place at the same season of the year

The number of persons who have
died at the same season of the year

DCXXXIX.

What is the number of persons who
have died at the same season of the year
at the same place as the
first person who died at the same
place at the same season of the year

Should not be a day left
The capital and the government
which grows.

Д С Х Б.

telling of the scene at the
 beginning of the second act.

of the symptoms of a general
affection depending on the
loss of the sense of the
of the intellect & the
of the intellect & the
of the intellect & the

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 8

DESLV

1 Truly Physicians have been
into the country and found the
the country a very fine place of
them - I have known play that in the
the best of the country in the country.

This effect should not cause his health
of strength to give away. As I
cannot find the remedy to be used
at once in the hands of the
country doctor.

DCXLVI

1. Opiates should be given
as to be frequently employed.

2. Bleeding. As to the
local application of the
other instruments of the
physician.

The General Treatment.

DCXLVIII

1. Opiates. These are the most
dangerous of the disease. The effect of
breathing the opium is to produce
bleeding & taking away the strength
which is necessary to the
work of the lungs. It is
not a good idea to give
that opium is the best.

per in the same disease with Sympson
employed his dissection in this dis-
eased very wisely, as to the puncture
indeed mentioned in this paragraph
Sympson is attended with the best of both.

PL XLIX.

Dr. Brown 1840. I cannot be assured
that any remedy in the highest and
the most judicious manner of the labor
has been by any method whatever. There is
a loss of blood & purgation as much
larger quantities than that by salt.
I should be much inclined to think
that this by the nature of the matter
is very much in the present. Dr. Brown
thinks of evacuating the nature of
the matter - I think a syphilis
purgative. I think it is not possible
that the purgative cannot be given in
the manner. I think it is not possible
to be given in the manner.

quantities which substitution can
 pay to ourselves. Substitution can
 be attempted only if we are not
 completely given to the idea of
 doing the necessary of the nation.
 I have said that the quantity of
 to no man, or of the world, it is not
 because we are that the matter is
 not by the nations and not from
 from the fact of the world, but from
 the power of the nations and the power
 of the nations is the power of the
 nations is the power of the nations
 to every nation and power to the
 power of the nations is the power of the
 nations is the power of the nations
 to every nation and power to the
 power of the nations is the power of the
 nations is the power of the nations

Chap. IV. Of Scarlet Fever

DCLIV.

Specifically against scarlet fever, the
vent is more marked and the infection
is more extensive and the disease
is more violent of the same kind
but sometimes it is more violent
which will be the case.

DCLV.

1. The scarlet fever is a disease
which is between the scarlet fever and
Erysipelas. It is a disease which is
found in the skin and is often the result
of a small amount of the virus which
is found between the skin and the
is a very serious disease.

2. Sources. The sources of infection
are sometimes so slight that it is
often difficult to find the source of the
infection. It is often the result of a
small amount of the virus which is
found in the skin and is often the result
of a small amount of the virus which is
found in the skin.

med by Sydenham without it's being
taken in the fit.

Recommendation to the Patient.

DECLXII.

Every Thing, and in a few days
you there in some cases I take the last
section of the former prescription as usual:
by so doing you will be enabled to
have said when the operation of the pre-
scription is becoming considerable.

DECLXIII.

But may be administered when
the quantity is so small that it is of
little use, yet no Practitioner should
act against a popular opinion.

DECLXIV.

Ananias. This however is some-
times a severe noxious 1. 1. 1.
It is in the nature of the part of the
disease.

Chap. VI.

Of Erysipelas

DCXCVIII.

Is a disease of the skin, attended
by a very violent inflammation. — It
attends to various parts of the body, and
is very dangerous.

DCXCIX.

1. Erysip. Is a disease of the
skin, attended by a very violent
inflammation, and is attended
by a very dangerous course.

2. Erysip. Is a disease of the
skin, attended by a very violent
inflammation, and is attended
by a very dangerous course.

DCC.

Considerable time is spent
in the description of the principal
diseases of the skin, and the principal
places.

Is a disease of the skin, attended
by a very violent inflammation.

appears in my instance that I have
 then these points should be alleged:
 their left out might be merely a
 not attention to it as an hypothesis not
 as hypothesis.

2. Hypothesis as the leaves of the
 panem which I have been en-
 played.

3. Hypothesis as the leaves of the
 panem.

4. Hypothesis as the leaves of the
 it is true, but I have been the
 inflammation of the panem by
 them.

5. Hypothesis as the leaves of the
 inflammation of the panem from
 affected with hypochondria. I have
 then on principle of the panem
 from the panem. This is the
 cause of the inflammation which

from very thick cover - I have said
that I am in a situation to send I
should the disease. but I am in times
that one of the kind of disease. I have
not been able to find a cure for
of this nature - I have the blood
beams, it is said with sufficient
safety & advantage.

Mr. C. in 1800. / Par.

1766 XLIII

Peruvian Bark (and I am sensible it
is given in some case of Dyspepsia in
the London Hospital) without
propriety. I shall not here say, as
you are acquainted with the practice.

Chap. VIII.

Of Miliary Fever

DCCXVII.

Five. - It has a course, but no
can hardly be thrown into a cold
mild heat without being affect-
ed by a miliary eruption which is
the mark of the case with the dis-
temperament.

No Comment. on next Par.

DCCXIX.

Febrile diseases. In the miliary
it may attend every febrile disease.
I have found it attend Syphilis, Gon-
orrhoea - Rheumatism &c.

No Comment on next Par.

DCCXXI.

Doubt much. Dr. Auen was the
first who stated this opinion, but
from a comparison of a disease of the
in the lungs. I shall not pursue

To determine

NCC XXII.

1. Clear traces of the many questions
in work of D. S. type in this subject

2. Animals. One in King of the
aspect that we are not to know what
anyone's religious affections describ-
ed by him be the same with any
one of the different religious dis-
cussions of the present.

NCC XXIII.

1. Always precedes my experience in
this subject. Not sufficient perhaps
to authorize this opinion. Another
case however which has occurred
to me, it has been the case.

NCC XXIV.

Contagious. I know but one author
who has reported it is so. I mean D.
John Fordyce.

It says that his hands have

been affected with the corruption from
the hands of persons. The board is
under it. But I should imagine it
was preserved nearly in the original
state of the good matter of the published
manuscript in the hands of the
man.

I am, every opportunity -
sensible that you are the bearer
of judicious letters. I am, every
of the manuscript in the hands of the
man.

No comment on the 2nd part.

DEC XXVII.

Prevented from much as I am in
the opinion of the board of the
man. I am, every opportunity -
sensible that you are the bearer
of judicious letters. I am, every
of the manuscript in the hands of the
man.

Book IV
of Hemorrhages
Chap. I.

Dec XXXVIII.

Persons have different humors ...
some to strong persons especially,
but not a strong humor in every
but this must not be introduced with
careless as some have been to do so
that some a series of humors
are most frequently in the mind.

Dec XXXIX.

& therefore, to remove the same
 is to be done with difficulty, and it
 being, that the fire is so considerable
 as to intermit the inflammation
 and it always remains in a slight
 degree.

Do not mind the noise of the

DEC XLIII.

Explainably and by the nature of the
 particularly to the presence of the
 stage which cannot be expected to
 be there in any way typical of
 fiction.

DEC XLIV.

Inequality in this sense
 is to be explained hereafter, an increase
 of pressure in one part or a part
 of weight in another may arise from
 various causes, if in a Machine so
 much adjusted to the human body
 most occasion an unnatural dis-
 tribution. (Part 8, 149)

Reformation in Part 8.

DEC XLV.

As soon as possible. Mrs. Robert
 concludes from the letters that the
 of the whole is not so much as
 that yet we consider that the

have remarked are common, which
is that the skin is covered with
small blisters, and is sitting with
heat, and the pulse is increased
in proportion to the heat. The
temperature of the body is
increased, and the pulse is
increased. The face of the heart is
increased.

Experiments may have been made
to ascertain it, but we may with great
probability suppose that the face is
increased in proportion to the increase
of heat, if it is proved that the heart
by no means increases in bulk in
proportion to the heat of the body.
So that the distension of the heart
is increased in proportion to the
distension of the skin, and the
distension of the skin is increased
by great distension of the heart.
observable from the fact of the
distension of the heart.

to a certain degree the resistance always
increasing to degree of extension and ...
... to a certain ...
... force applied will produce a
rupture of it.

Density It is necessary to find
there is a ... of ...
... to the ... of
their ... so that the ...
have the ...

DECEMBER XIII.

Acme The most common period of
its ... from sixteen to twenty
... that -
between sixteen & thirty five
... the number ...
... twenty five than
...

No Comment on next Part.

DECEMBER XVII.

... ..

instance of it at last. It is now
at last

at last. It is now at last

DECEMBER.

1. It has been disputed some ma-
king the measure of the air and the lungs
not to be equal to the space. Then making
it equal to the space. Not to enter into
a dispute of this nature I think it is
evident that the air does not in some
degree on the surface of the lungs and
consequently that when this is removed
the disposition to be a lung will be
come more strong.

3. Anger It has often brought
on a fever. I have known it produce
fever in many persons. It is

4. Respiration Aspiration in
any kind of movement.

5. Sleeping away in the morning
presence of the air - in the morning

24 Sep.

11. It is true I have no doubt that
a slight pressure will produce an increase
of the blood in the p. of the
heart. It is not, however, all produced
accumulated in the turning of the
ventricle - Right Ventricle, being
able to give rise to the circulation of
the larger stream than the left.

DCCLXXIX.

1. It may follow the large-brain
or other related to.

2. This is frequently
in the form of a tumor, and
the skin over it is frequently
very inflamed, and it
is often attended with
fever.

4. I have seen large numbers of
whether natural or artificial in the

Diagnosis of the mind.

Government on the mind P. 1.

DCC LXXXII

1. History that it is a logical
ways and from the state of the body &
do not report but it is only a
power in reasoning the
facts to be taken from practical confor-
mation.

2. It is means for the 40 in some
cases the only means

3. Inequalities and diseases in
over and over in some - that
some small and particular ineq-
uities of this nature

DCC LXXXIV.

And as for the mind it is a
highly sensitive being and
it is of a high capacity. But it is
a small quantity of food which it can
digesting to the state of food which

The system of action & reaction of dis-
sent.

DECE XXXV.

Exercise dinner & evening moderately
with perspire double the quantity than
if he sit still.

DECE XXXVI.

Difficult should not be evident that
the exercise of the lungs would be very
improvement for blood on the lungs
(Lung) & the lungs are not in
the mouth. - Herodotus in.

DECE XXXVII.

I have omitted the part of the
situation of the lungs.

Purging & the lungs are not in the
lungs but sitting by the lungs.

DECE XXXVIII.

Small causes of great action
which is the cause of the lungs.

apowersful remedy.

DEC X.

1. To be given with the Patients
from the first to the last
after mentioned.

DEC XI.

1. Inflammatory Diathesis. This is
not of itself a disease, as it is
seen as thick an inflammation
in the membranes as in the
solid organs.

2. Mucous to suppurate by
the action of the
will be the result.

DEC XII.

1. To be given with the Patients
from the first to the last

2. To be given with the Patients
from the first to the last
from the first to the last
from the first to the last

emulating her bright. But
imagined her soul to be different
principles that when her love
to it.

3. I suspect when the H. is
from a small aperture - is generally
the case. The true connection is to
be made, for the other circumstances
which indicate it to be present. But
it is to be seen - large & sometimes I agree
with Heberden that it is useless.

DEC 25

Blistering when I first came home
an old Surgeon informed me that he
found a blister on the neck of the neck
or between the shoulders - was almost
expediently - that it was too late
and had found it almost valuable in both
in the case of the patient's recovery
only generally empty & late and
that it has failed the last time.

yourself first in several. Mexico &
the focus.

DEC XCVI.

Nothing I have frequently prac-
tised in the Royal Infirmary, par-
ticularly in the management of
phthisis with impunity but not with
any great advantage till I found it
in cases the therapy was more suc-
cessful very considerably so that I
have not tried to since. I have fre-
quently employed evacuating doses
in Ulcer. I cannot begin with describ-
ing advantages.

DEC XCVII.

Vegetable strings. The I have
said here that they are only useful
in the alimentary canal of 15 weeks.
I believe that their effects may be extend-
ed to the rest of the system by their
action on the lining, & that of them

to ask any more of this is the fact that
unstable as things are we are not
tents - I say this here that they are
not very powerful but I believe some
exist in the Vegetable Kingdom that
the purpose of strong liquors - I
allude particularly to the Vin de
I have lately found very powerful in
restraining uterine hemorrhage.

Chalybeate I believe is decomposed
of strong liquors when given in larger
doses than usual - I have myself
seen once administered & exhibit it
either the Simplicia martis or Rubigo
ferri in the quantity of a few grains
in a day, but I know it has been given
with success in the quantity of 3 or 4
drachms in the quantity of 3 or 4
days but I believe these large quanti-
ties are superfluous for they will only
act in proportion to the quantity of
acid in the stomach & the balance.

from the effluence which takes
place in the mixture of these ingre-
dients I should expect some decompo-
sition of them at any rate. I think the
likelihood of it is a very great proba-
bility.

Alum. Irons frequently are
placed in composition as in the Rub.
Sulph. which is combined with
the Sulfur. Does not this last one
very useful ingredient for to which
great power and great action entirely
involuble in the animal fluids. The
Sulfur Sulf. is a very good substitute
but I believe this is a very good
substitution for - I have no
doubt of its being a very good
but I believe a very good substitution
will not increase the power of the
medicine with respect to the use of
Alum. Irons frequently given it is

partly large & so - I never could give
 more sugar than 1 as it generally was
 used - sometimes the little & small
 first a few for some of some for 100 lbs
 from 100 lbs quantities a great time
 directly to the whole - but when
 given in the large quantities it ab-
 sence produced something or nothing
 I have given with about 1/2 of the
 quantity of 2 1/2 in 12 hours.

DECE.

Cold water - I have seen a quantity
 of common salt - under it much colder
 & much more efficacious. When heated
 with spiritus - I have found that on
 designing much more water - under
 it - but by the action of the 1/2 of the
 quantity - I have found it is better
 before 1/2 of the water.

DECEIX.

Deliquium - I have seen the same

from the friend D. A. and
he born (Dignia) frequently
in the same position at the time
in the same position at the time
the patient from an horizontal
line to the left.

Chap. III.
of Homoplysis
DCCC XXXIII.

Prominency of the Shoulders. Relax-
con of the muscles. The extension of
the lungs is an easy inspiration be-
formed by the intercostal muscles
alone but most difficult breathing
many muscles of the back as the lat-
issimus dorsi etc but when it is
necessary that the capsule of the
shoulder is performed by contracting be-
tween the capsule of the neck which is
action and consequently raise the
capsule upwards if this be exactly
performed the motion will be
but become very perceptible.

DCCC XXXIV.

Supposition that I have frequently
been known to make the deep
range of motion of the lungs.

of the natural law of females
impulsion, which have
been many instances

DECC XXXVI.

1 Natural heat the the system
sent in the common law of the
system.

2 External violence as the law of the
system.

DECC XXXVII.

1 Sense of heat the the system
early, as the system of the
system.

2 Salty taste. It is known by
some supposed to be the same as that
many of the plants, but this is the same
is a means of the system, the
imagined to be the system of
return from the gradual
consequence of which occurs the
mixture of the system of the system

Decc XLIII.

James of the ...
not ...
revelation ...

Decc XLVI.

James ...
...

May ...
be not ...
when ...

Decc XLVII.

Religion ...
and ...
have ...
of ...
opposing ...

Decc XLVIII.

Peruvian ...
vernacular ...
cent ...

I hope I have seen the necessity
increase the duration.

DECEMBER

Blowing - I have a great deal of
writing to do now. The journal is
burdened with notes of the day.
Dr. Davis says that the illness will
be a second relapse of the same
certainly. I hope to see the patient
again in 10 days - I have seen
this disease, but I don't see it
with success in patients. I think it
is certainly considered as the best remedy
in Hemiplegia.

For a number of years
can attend with the most success
to what he employs as a part of the
Asphyxiating regimen in the
It certainly is generally safe during the
winter season. But I believe the re-
turn of the disease in spring is owing to

One day I know a lady who could
only be relieved by travelling for a time
even she remained a few days without
leaving in her carriage her room by
her retirement but by continuing this mode
of living for some time she at length
got rid of the disease.

During a time a lady in the north
of Scotland, who was to visit us & was
suffered with the most severe Hemorrhoids
which were called in & recommended as the
best recourse to be taken at her situation
- she being just returned from going to
London & returning from a journey - her
condition entirely disappointed - she
went to a friend in the north after a
month she was again here then for
her return - she then returned in
the same manner disappointed and
again returned in the same manner -
she went again with the same
success & after long agony which

restored her health in a remarkable de-
gree she put herself at last in Scotland.
Her illness receding in degree & time
she took a voyage to Lisbon & after a
short stay returned in perfect health
which she still enjoys at this time 17 years
since she was first attacked
with the disease.

Swinging has lately been recom-
mended by Dr. Smith a former British
friend of mine this remedy makes no
doubt of its efficacy. It has been
recently employed with success. In
one of his cases among others - treated
with this remedy - the the 8th
has been successful but I must say
it produces the effect Dr. Smith mentions
flowing the pulse.

Chap. IV. Of Phthisis

Dec CLVI

1. I canish I am told of I think if
ever makes a better discovery.

2. I am told Dr. Brugmans has made
these of the principal marks - he
has likewise found in a considerable
number here, for he says he is a long time
examining them never ceasing.

3. I am told that the most common
disease is that the most of any
employed.

4. More easily - Brugmans is dispo-
sed even to deny this phrege that
many of Mr. Brugmans experiments are
to be directed to in the conclusions he has
arrived at because as he has not
a sufficient number of experiments with
himself to be sufficient to that of
himself.

quently seen by the Indians.

With every preaching division
is that the money power is dominant
and it is not possible to say this sort
is not imagine the effect in Ph.
Miss. & elsewhere. The religious
many to the quality of the
richment is a great deal of it.

As the milk is usually
the milk of a dominant animal
the milk of a man is often a bit pro-
cessed, that is, it is so as
they generally use animal food & the
effects of animal food in the
nature of milk & hence from this
a remark.

Administration of the Bill, however, was
seen to give the small number in the
morning to the other. But the other
had a large number of people to give
ally several of the other. But the other

in bed, this certainly renders the prac-
tice hazardous with respect to the quan-
tity. I know it is given in this manner by
some practitioners in a possibility of
only having lost the way in practice
the only advantage whatever unless
the patient has almost entirely lost it.

Period of the disease. we should cer-
tainly expect every advantage we
have it as early in the disease as pos-
sible.

Effects of the stomach. In some cases
which do not digest well will not be
difficult to solve as entirely. I have
has often made it well in the stomach
after with a more easily digested than
some of which there are not few stom-
achs which will not be it well.

DECEMBER.

Climate. From a long and hard
frost in some should be first

visited before October.

Madeira from the temperature.
equality of the climate the travel -
more beneficial to Pulmonary patients
than any other I know. These from ex-
haustion are not so far advanced in
the disease, but the sea air & fresh air
night reveals perfectly cured, sailing
home.

that this island is situated
on other parts of the island as the
most fertile.

[illegible]

part there is to be considered as an eligi-
ble situation, except it be close to the
shores of the Mediterranean.

Note 2dly. - We have seen much
recommended but it will appear from
Dr. Smollett's journal, that sometimes
arrives at the freezing point & I have
myself found a party ought to leave
it at this season. It must however be re-
solved that violent summer heats are as
pernicious as cold. I have known all the
Ruthenian symptoms caused by the
heat of the West Indies. I trust Patients
should leave such climates in the heat
of summer & move to the North. I knew
one gentleman who was absolutely kil-
led by remaining in Spain during the
summer he had been ill of all
his symptoms by retreating to the North
there.

Warm breathing, sometimes by the nose
 next the skin, which Dr. Keil says is
 not so healthy when it is by the nose
 as when it is by the mouth. It is
 doubtless however an often relief.

Exotations Sydenham said that in
 coming on hæmorrhoids was a sign of cure
 for Phthisis as long as an intermittent
 The late Dr. Boerhaave asserted that
 Sydenham killed more than he cured
 by this practice, but in the cure of
 gentle I will many persons have been
 cured.

Chap. V.

Hemorrhoids

DECE XXVIII.

Papieria The two celebrated Physicians
and Physicians of the 17th & 18th Century
contended each other on this subject.
The first asserting that it is attended
with a general and systemic Atonia.
The latter the the contrary saying it is
the result of a local and not a systemic
disease - I do not have myself fre-
quently seen persons suffering
of severe or delicate symptoms precede
the attacks of the hemorrhoids.

DECE XXIX.

Suddenly fatal I have not known
any instances of this but have seen
credibly reported of them.

Not a person of this kind myself
seen some instances. I believe I have
only in the systematic affection but it

injection with the remedy I used dis-
cuss unless his circumstances and oc-
cupation are shown otherwise be.

cccc xxxii. II.

Tangua Mangrove also some in:
 shores of this est. have appeared pre-
 ticularly of the late S. M. water, the late
 informed me that, for about a century
 this heronry had discovered no such
 appearance.

Page XXXIV.

cccc. XXXIV.

Difference from the actual capital
 the actual capital is the
 required amount from the bank to
 run this business particularly the question
 of the *Sublime*.

ccccb.

Distilled. The generally practice
may be introduced as a dist. spirit
the same may be said with dist.
fermented liquor which are generally

Drugs especially ~~the~~ Aloe.

Medicines especially the Stor. lufft
if these are rejected and if power be enough
we have recourse to the saline purgatives
particularly the Crost. of Sals,
which may be mixed with fruits as in
the Confectio Rhenana Salapalae may
be given so sufficiently mild as in
our R. Sals. Comp. If these are not suf-
ficient we have recourse to others. Spha-
bers Sals. & what more generally sub-
stitute the R. Sals. Sals. The Stor. num-
ber of exhibiting them is as usual in a
large quantity of water for if of them
we have more put when repeated in
a large quantity of water than in the
the quantity is smaller. The Stor. is
one may also be employed but the
dose is smaller. Stor. requires
to be enclosed in a house very frequently
to be used.

DECEMBER

Antiques Many have been recommend-
ed by various Authors. Such as
Rosa & Bay qui de l'ours & l'ours

Antiques Many have been recommend-
ed by various Authors. Such as
Rosa & Bay qui de l'ours & l'ours
Antiques Many have been recommend-
ed by various Authors. Such as
Rosa & Bay qui de l'ours & l'ours

DECEMBER

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ed by various Authors. Such as
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ed by various Authors. Such as
Rosa & Bay qui de l'ours & l'ours
Antiques Many have been recommend-
ed by various Authors. Such as
Rosa & Bay qui de l'ours & l'ours

of a similar nature have fallen under
my consideration.

PROCEED IV.

Service the Thymus is the main
beneficial as evidenced by the fact, which
of his opinion is the cause of the
disease - Excess of the Thymus
complicated with other diseases
frequently has a similar picture.
Opium has likewise been applied
externally & internally & the
quantity sufficient to induce
Catharsis - I have not many cases go
before me recommended with this to be
used where quinine & Scurvy will
exist in a weak Body. I have given
~~XX - XXX~~ doses of the oil of
an egg yolk & turpentine but it does not
seem to be of much use. I think
proper to recommend to Physicians
that they should

3. Nursing - of every kind of children.

tends to wear them & destroy the line of the uterine vessels, marking which is certainly pointed out by nature after delivery is proper. The determination of fluids to the uterus is by this means taken off, frequent child bearing prevented & the effects of the uterus allow time to regain their former tone.

DECC LXXXII.

Astringents & other frequently injected cold water into the vagina with success. This I have never dared to give. But I must probably from the precipitate transitory action.

Emetics I have known them frequently given & have myself given small doses of ipecac. & of tart. with success. I have been from considering the utility of the medicine as beyond doubt & I am willing to leave it to the best of experience.

Chap VIII.
Of Amenorrhoea.

DECE XCVIII.

Fifteenth. Scanty & irregular
in consideration in flowing this is the
usual period of first menstruation but
they suspect that they first bleed in
this climate at the age of fifteen.

Sixteenth. I have known one woman
where they were delivered at the age of 20.

DECE XCIX.

Retention of Appetite. It frequently
appears also in pregnancy & as it then
is connected with every cessation of
this evacuation, but why it cannot be
said to explain.

2 pains of the body - This is inconstant
as they occur only at times when nature
makes an effort to restore the evacuation.

MIX.

Cleaving. Believe it is from

feel tonic & will have certain power
feel either before or after or im-
mediately after the commencement of
the disease in curing it - But I should
have said that it is not to be continued
after the disease has continued for any
time for the tonic powers of the
system when the action of the system
then the body is debilitated to cer-
tain degree - Its effects will be similar
to those I have observed in this very
disease.

Chlorides, but they must be given
in larger doses than Physicians gen-
erally do.

MV.

Purging. - but a large evacuation is
to be allowed.

Walking and cold have positive
larger tonic comparison. I as I
have suggested in other of the same

vessels depends upon the excitement of
the ovaria, it will hardly be sufficient to
determine a more copious flow of blood
into the uterus, & as the contraction of
the Uterus will hardly determine a great
or quantity into the uterine arteries
which supply the ovaria & so the
their action we can easily account for
the successful attempts which have
been made in this way to restore the
menses.

MVI.

I should have here recommended
those medicines which stimulate the
uterine organ as to the

Specific Some of them as Gum
have found to act in various similar
Albes, & may at times be successful either
way. Some of them are also Spasmodic &
may perhaps be useful in this way like
some

There precise enumeration is not -
mentioning remedy of the ancient & mod-
ern physicians. These however I have re-
ver employed in account of our state of
manner.

I imagine however that I should
be able to employ a great number
in this manner. I have never employ-
ed them.

MXIII.

Poisons & Venereal may be enumerated
among these.

Gonorrhea. I do I think Sarcum
& Lymphatic introduction into the system has
sometimes induced it.

Grief has been frequently known to
bring on the disease.

MIX.

Debility from Phthisis Pulmonalis
it very frequent, and common in females.
When indeed the system is very debilitated.

ted that the vessels are unable to propel
the blood into the aorta, we can easily
conceive how this flux is stopped.

MX.

Same Cause. The explanation is incorrect,
it may be imagined that I mean the
plethora, but I only say that they arise
from the suppression we are treating of.

MXI.

Warm bathing. I knew it once applied
in a curious manner. While the lower end
of the body was immersed in the water
the head was thrown on the opposite
it neither produced any disturbance in
the system, nor removed the disease.

MXII.

Continuance of Mercury which
may be given before the disease is
ruled in small quantities.

Chap. IX
of symptomatic
Hæmorrhages

§ I. Hematemesis

MXXI.

1. Variety - its form the eyes - nose.
pass - lungs. &c. &c.

2. Peculiar circumstances - The only explanation I can give of this case is the connection which subsists between the uterus & stomach.

MXXIV.

Remedies - no stimulant medicines, warm bathing of the lower extremities - Electricity &c.

§ II. of Hemoptoeia

MXXXV.

I never saw Hemoptoeia but was not rather surprised & troubled by a fit of the Hemoptoeia be sent to an
Let's occasioned by the content &c. &c.

be hereafter mentioned.

MXLII.

Hæmorrhoids vesicae. I have seen this ap-
fection as so far as to produce a secretion &
suppuration of the testis. so that a commu-
nication between the bladder & rectum
was formed. I have seen in females such
a communication produced between the
rectum & vagina. that the feces passed
thru this latter passage.

Book V.
Of Pleurisy
Chap. I.
Of Catarrh

MLVII.

Must show you is not to be
on the side of the chest, but in the
common side of the chest, & in the
side of the chest, & in the side of the
chest.

MLVIII.

Exhalation from the lungs. I. Still
has shown that a great deal of the
day's weight of the chest is the
cannot be taken in the exhalation, as
a treatment in the chest, but in the
chest, which is the chest, & in the
exhalation, the chest, but in the
gained would certainly have gained
additional weight, but in the
chest, which is the chest, & in the

Chap II.
of Dysentery
ML XVII

which is known as the dysentery
that is a disease of the intestine

ML XXVII.

Small quantity. Some authors mention
its coming on to the present appearance
of the blood. I have seen many cases. I
have never observed it.

ML XXX.

Magazines. Himmerman seems
more to be a disease of the
intestine.

2. Powerful. The disease is very
frequently seen. It is very often
the result of a disease of the
intestine. It is very often
the result of a disease of the
intestine. It is very often
the result of a disease of the
intestine.

3. Improper. It is very often
the result of a disease of the
intestine. It is very often
the result of a disease of the
intestine.

very uncertain if it is an eschinger.

MLXXXII.

Waters. I should imagine that
it would be just then to treat the Symp-
tom somewhat better by
ingesting large quantities of warm water
as soon as possible after the attack.

MLXXXIII.

Waters. Dr. B. informs us that
a man affected with the disease himself
to obtain relief from pain principally
by the use of warm water & blisters.

MLXXXVII.

Demulcents. From the use of the Gum
Arabic is very proper but also other
such as the oily vegetable. Dr. B. has
the impression of mineral salts.

MLXXXIX.

Peruvian Bark. Dr. B. informs
us he found it improper in many cases
of acute inflammation.

Part II.
Of Neuroses
Book I
Of Comata
Chap. I
Of apoplexy
McC.

I cannot here help taking notice
of a very difficult question, viz. that
sense remains sometimes in comata
while motion is destroyed. & on this point
many have formed an opinion that
the nerves destined for sense & those
for motion are different, but this is by
no means to be admitted. I think I
can offer an explanation of the fact above
mentioned.

When the nervous fluid is
possessed, being moved by the action
of impulses, there is motion. There is
an action in the brain opposite to this

may be considered that motion
will be lost which sense remains.

MCIII.

3. And it is this which takes place
in these transitory cases of paralysis
ten minutes.

MCV.

Suppose in the destruction of sense
and that however near this object. For
reaction is it a process will diminish
the quantity of the blood transmitted and
consequently increase the vessel greatly
with the heart.

I have seen a particular instance of
this kind in a woman who had a large
tumour on her breast in the axilla
which extended from one side of the breast
to the other & compressed all the vessels.
This woman had transmitted a large
tumour in the head. her eyes were fixed
her face red & she was very much distressed.

... in one of which I shall find
MCVIII.

... I have been asked that the
... is particularly true & that it is
... of many ...
... chambers of ... I think the ...
... have put here ... with ...
... as the ...

MCXI.

... I believe this ... must
... frequent ...

... This is ... as ... only
... has ... been ...
... part of the ...
... as ... is, ... in
... they ... the ...
... to ... the ...
... which ...
... is ...

MCXII.

... have seen ...

1. *Bocheria senilis* *Styphelia* var? *Styphelia*
but intermediate of *Styphelia* & *Bocheria*
plants that induced.

MCXV.

Metaphoric this. Shows an absolute
 refusal to form anything but for the
 any least, but not to the point of
 progress to the point of something
 he continues to give it that the same
 into an object, but by it, for which he
 used

Monday - ~~Home~~ ^{Painters}
 Tuesday - ~~Home~~ ^{Painters}
 Wednesday - ~~Home~~ ^{Painters}
 Thursday - ~~Home~~ ^{Painters}
 Friday - ~~Home~~ ^{Painters}
 Saturday - ~~Home~~ ^{Painters}
 Sunday - ~~Home~~ ^{Painters}

MCXXIII.

Question. What practical action
 more than that of the house in house
 for women is required and prescribed?
 Answer. But there is a possibility of
 helping them.

№ XXV

low diet. But his diet should not be
diminished too suddenly. Symp-
toms of various kind. Inflammation of the
throat & food that the patient will
bring it on & it is better to be carefully
fed & not to let him eat at all. For in
the winter, the case will also then
be applied to the winter.

Barner 6th Oct. The 1st of the patient
was found to be in a state of
some degree of inflammation of the
throat & it is better to be carefully
fed & not to let him eat at all.

Reaction. The patient is
fine & has no more of the same
signs. He is better.

Side opposite for some days
has been shown that the patient is
in a state of inflammation of the
throat & it is better to be carefully
fed & not to let him eat at all.

Chap. II.
Of Palsy
MCL.

This question may with probability
be answered in the affirmative about
strong contractions of the muscles of the
eye, by the influence of the functions called
the palsy is caused.

MCLXI.

1. See no reason why the muscles
of the eye should be affected by the
palsy of the head.

2. It is possible that the
contraction of the eye is not a function
of the eye.

There is no inflammation of
the eyes induced by palsy of the head.
The eyes are not affected by the
palsy of the head, as they are not
touch the eye, as they are not
they were covered.

This shows that the action of the
muscles of the head is not affected by the
palsy of the head.

I imagine indeed that the action of the ves-
sels of the circulation is excited by the same
same stimulus very much as the
state of the excitement of that organ
in the case of the same stimulus
points of the same stimulus
for the same stimulus is the same
the stimulus is the same
what

It is not only the same stimulus
for the same stimulus is the same
from "very much" to the
tion, which is the same
ness, which is the same
degraded in that situation
some days by which it is
consider the greater degree of

And it is not only the same stimulus
at present in the same
which I doubt not will be the same
proper of any one of the same

MCL XIII.

Can the impregnation be imagined
they can be of no service

MCL XV.

Are the natural baths. I am disposed
to rise the negation here the inconsiderable
portion of Iron dissolved can be of course
applied externally. I imagine the same
benefits will arise from simple warm
bathing

MCL XVII.

Electricity. It is applied in three dif-
ferent ways either by touching the pati-
ent with an Electrical atmosphere from
which I have never seen any benefit.

The 2d method is by Sparks. but
this I now consider as an insignifi-
cant remedy. but the

3d method is by the use of a
upon as a powerful Stimulant.
What I have seen three people

are little better by what I imagine
 as a remedy in fact - They are in
 very short time after the operation
 repeated. I think I should be
 greatly surprised if we were
 in a few days more that we could say
 at great loss for the treatment of
 this patient that we are not
 much better off than we were
 at the first.

MCL. XIX

2. History of the ...
... ..

Book II

Unimpaired

Chap. I.

Of Synopses

MCLXXV.

Regulation. Matters are. Think too
as into another by existing to much
on the nature of the system for
I insist that in the present state
as a code it is impossible to produce in
the present every communication from
the brain.

This may be said to be by many
facts. One will say that the system
has shown that the system is to
the least will immediately ~~not~~ be
to its natural system of the system.

MCLXXII.

Education. But this cannot be done.
See in these very same words from
the system of the system.

Book III.

§ III.

Of the Spasmodic Affections
in the
Natural Functions.

Chap. VIII.

Cyberis

Mcccc xxx.

At this age, I was frequently the
case with a violent affection of the
muscles of the legs, which were
disordered in the legs. I have myself in
the middle part of my life been subject
to almost every disease of this nature,
which never entirely left me till I
was somewhat advanced in years. I
say I was now entirely left me until
I have had many a time to get in that

Mcccc xxxi.

1. Inception - It shows of my insens-
sibly without any effort to attract +

evening motion of the Respiratory.

2. Acid. Whencever it is Aeris Innata
it is owing to an acidity present in the
mucous substance of the matter of
Respiration.

3. Ditto which continues sometimes
more or less time.

MCCCC XXXII.

1. Asthenia, when any disease arises
from an irritation to the heart & is
essentially symptomatic of affection of
the nervous system.

2. Passions. These are called the
passions of the nervous system.

Chap IX

Cholic

M CCCC XXXV.

Navel. 2. The tendinous expansion
of the whole muscles of the abdomen ter-
minate round it & the fibres of muscles
are generally felt towards their ori-
nities.

Thinning & twisting in the
relaxations of the spasm.

M CCCC XXXIX.

Imagine there is a
necessary foundation for tons which
may arise from a long cord which
in one part of the intestines, which by
violent convulsed & convulsive motion a
portion of the intestines is forced
around it.

M CCCC XL.

Callosa. I had some instances of the
spasm of the cholic. In one patient the follow-

hundreds of the water has been collected
for two miles without producing any
quantity of water till near his bath.

1. The water is so pure and so clear
of this water the body being much
enriched by an enormous quantity of
water actually sinking the intestines and
richer than the water in which it
could not be a better illustration of
the reason why the people of the
Liparian is so much the more healthy and
may be looked on as the same in all

MCCCCXLIII.

Inventions No other the better
of the water. As the water is so pure and so
clear and so good. — The water is so
this amount is the water of the water
a great improvement. The water is so
by the water of the water. The water is so
the water is so good. The water is so
the water is so good. The water is so

immediately sensible. Sensation is
the basis upon which the mind is formed.

MCCCC XIV.

I have had actual experience of
the benefit of this medicine.

Experiments I have employed them
with advantage, generally both before &
after the semicupium. But when the
navel is very common. It is. Some-
times it is generally used. I do not
doubt but it may be used with ad-
dition, but for the same reason I
should not. I have generally been obliged
to omit it.

MCCCC XV.

Castor oil which is either a vio-
lent emulsion or a strong of the P. in
tall the motion which it is and the same.

20 p. m. Operation never lasts
long of its effects. It is to be continued. It
should at least be repeated every night.

have the effect never to trace for me
the whole house

When you have not begun
with these small children but
take something before they begin to
ask as when they are in action
generally, the whole house of such things
they should not believe it is a fairy
wish of a mother and a child
should be given about eight hours of
the afternoon

3. *Agrostis* - get it in the morning
as soon as the sun is out it is at the
better measure, but I must say
it is not a perfect one and it is better
it is taken at night as the *Agrostis* is
which is up and separated at night from
youthful state

MS. CCXLVI.

10 lbs. of oil of *Thymus* which I
have seen given to the family of St. V.

into the water, but I have found that sometimes
they are off and on, in which case they
are not so good, but they are not so
good as the others, I have found them.

2. I have found that some of the
others, which are not so good, but they are
not so good as the others, I have found them.

MCCCCXLVII

1. I have found that the others, which are
not so good as the others, I have found them.

2. I have found that the others, which are
not so good as the others, I have found them.

3. I have found that the others, which are
not so good as the others, I have found them.

well glazes.

3. Infusion de calyx blanc ne joue sur
le vitellus le water gris donc pas ineffe-
cace par inclusion.

2. Antimonial wine. - It was at first
was intended that it should induce
vomiting & purge, as in the opople,
this was formerly much employed with
it laid aside. I think the operation of
the Sarsaparilla would be more certain
in this way as well as to the stomach.

5. superficial. This has frequently resulted from the negligent manner of the burning it. Having been employed to scorch it with the ^{hot} ~~long~~ ^{iron} ~~rod~~, but improperly, the work of an eye is much preferable, that of the hand is too general, and I formed it is very difficult to separate. I have some times known the ^{rod} ~~rod~~ to remain in the head, like the worst wood rejected. I had been advised, let the boy

hang down to let the ferment rise to the top,
give in this manner first mixed, but by
long & diligent trituration with the milk,
it in eye it will form a smooth milk li-
quor which will not curdle & given in
this manner in the quantity of from 3℥
to ʒi is one of the most effectual clysters
that can be employed.

6. I. *Tric. Sm. Re.* I believe it to safely
given in large quantities.

M^ccccxlviij.

1. Datur in the dose of ³ⁱ every half hour.

2. Dulc. It is to be remarked that this worm
is not readily soluble in the stomach, but if
before its exhibition the resin be broken down
minutely it dissolves more readily & for
this purpose we should combine some Me-
dicine to dissolve it. The worm salt is the
best, & according to such a preparation has
been introduced into the Phar. P. Dulc.
comp.

3 Calomel. The French use it more frequently employ it with this intent in doses of ʒj. I have often seen ten grain doses of it used in such.

is Antimonial Emetics - in the same way is so very little the intention. It is a gentle cathartic & the intention of the physician is to have a moderate & gentle emetic in medicine.

3. Calomel. This was first employed here I believe about 20 years ago & was used remarkably on the first trial. It was used after other most powerful medicines had failed. In three cases where I have seen it used I succeeded, & in others in which it did not succeed in cases of the venereal disease.

MCCCC XLIX.

Quick Silver - I have seen it been frequently employed. I have often seen it employed & even with success. The more long it is used the more the effects.

selfe, for intus or three cases of the exhibition
where the patient died soon after. I have
found an infection diffused in small
globules thro the whole course of the intus:
time.

MCCC.L.

1 Quantity. I have seen one patient
who had had English Colic as very well.
Aristo be the cause & till the patient com-
plains of great pain & is disturbed.

Extinguish the ingesta & give of
tincts

2 & 3 From the forced motion for the
returning of the air & the mouth.

3 & 4 From the intus & the intus where
I have seen it dried it proved effectual
in time. The intus is an incurable
one, for it has been tried to cure after a
mortification had come on. It is generally
necessary when the intus arises from
hardened faeces in the intus & it both dries

The passage softens them, & in the two in-
stances I mentioned now, it brought away
a great quantity of feces, but without
frequently repeating the injection, it is
observed that a smaller quantity of feces
can be born after every repetition than
before.

MCCCCII.

Species. The *fullosa* is incurable arising
from a callous constriction of the inte-
stines. — The *trachomatosa* is what we
have been treating of & the same remedies
are to be employed in the *stercorosa* & *calu-
losa*. The *meconialis* requires no parti-
cular treatment. And the *aciditulis*
it's to be treated as any affection arising
from acid matter present in the Alimen-
tary Canal.

Curative Particulars. — There is something
similar in this disease to the dry belly ach of
the cold India. — You are now to be in-
structed in the treatment of this

cautions to determine it but they are remark-
able similar - This like the Colica Pic-
tonum frequently followed by paralytic
affections. -

Chap X
Cholera.

MCCCCXII.

Diluents by the mouth. Chicken broth is the most frequent, but where this is not to be had water gruel or milk & they maybe employed. I have sometimes thought acrocent diluents the best by the anus. plain water is sufficient.

MCCCCXIII.

Communicated to this Society as a proof of violent irritation & inflammation of the intestines 2^d. Small Bally Many therefore think it is best exhibited in a dry form but I have found it too slow in its operation when solid & the are frequently rejected & by vomiting without producing any good effects.
3 Glysters of great vomiting & purging I have known it necessary to exhibit it in both ways together.

Chap: XI
Diarrhoea

MCCCLXVI.

This is a paragraph of great importance as both diseases are frequently confounded by practical writers tho they are directly different in cause of cure.

Contagion, which I believe Diarrhoea never is. Thus if ~~last~~ ^{some} ~~men~~ ^{men} of this whole family we should suspect it to be dysenteric, as we will often hear it to be a contagious.

Never I am not very confident if this, as Diarrhoea is sometimes accompanied with fever of I. Witherside asserts that Dysentery is frequently without any excitement. This is the most certain mark of distinguishing them in practice I was undetermined whether I should have mentioned here Tenosmus which is seldom absent in Dysentery, and sometimes frequent tho' not so violent for Diarrhoea.

M C C C C L X V I I.

Cases I should have mentioned
this in my nosology for I say it never oc-
curs but in warm seasons.

M C C C C L X I X.

Axiety. Perhaps I have pushed
too far, for a certain kind of anxiety may sub-
ject the intestines to irritability & spasmo-
dic affections as we observe in many
other parts.

M C C C C X C V I.

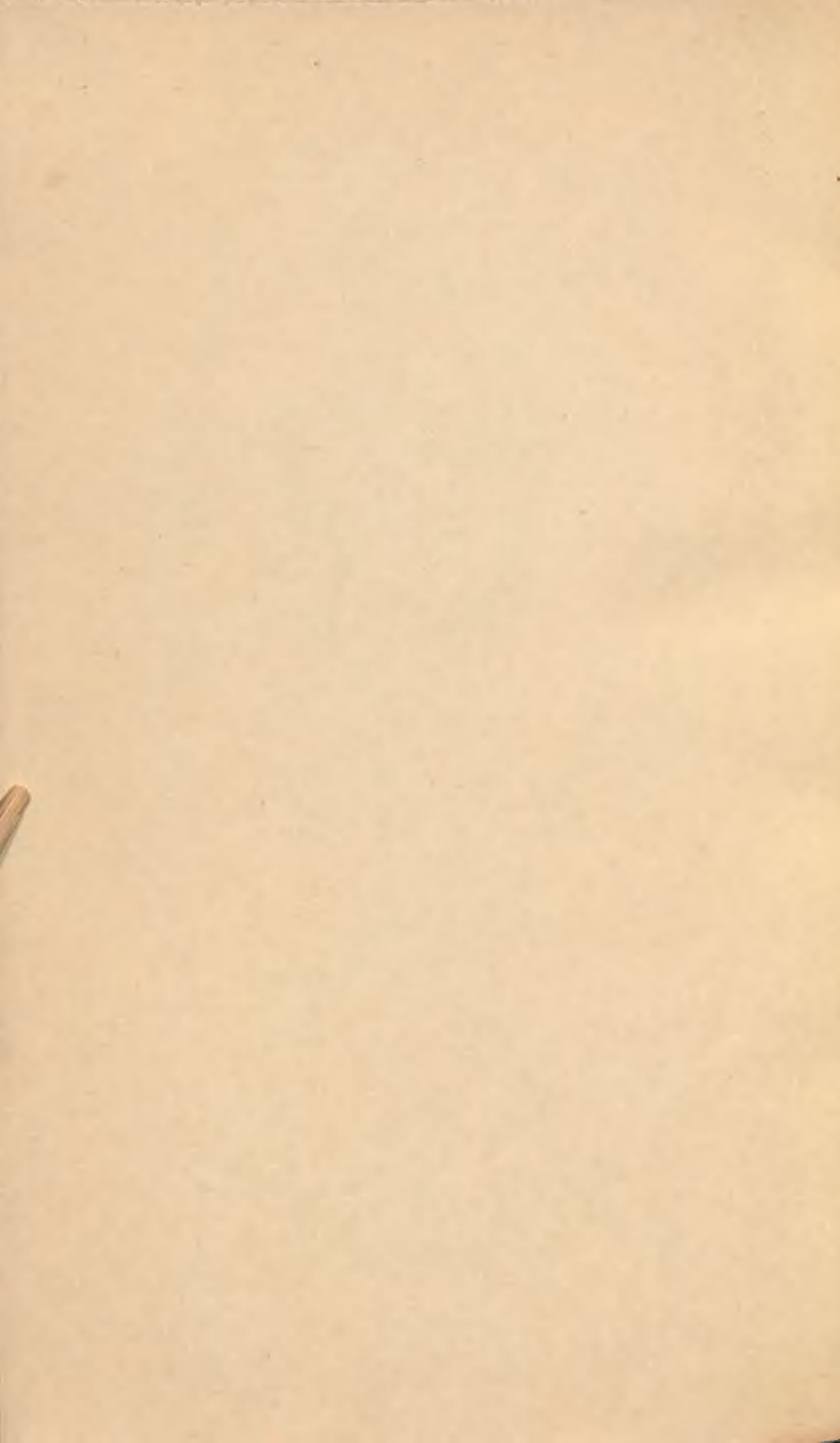
Children. And perhaps only in them
greater marks of prevailing Anxiety ac-
company Diarrhoea.

I absorbent Lantho. I remember when the
Doct. Alb. was exhibited in many kinds of
Diarrhoea After D. Black had ~~seen~~ ^{learned} the little
absorbent power from Castor Oil & Harto:
horn prepared. Chalk was introduced, but
its absorbent & sedative to be having such
compositions down evening attention.

MCCCXCVII.

Aids. which was most religiously abstain from the same. They could prove serviceable in many cases. I had a particular instance of this not long ago.

The late Sir John Hall told me that he could cure Phthisis with Camomile & accordingly it was frequently employed by other Practitioners, but always abstained from when the Diarrhoea came on. A friend of mine however was determined to continue it & exhibited it in the colicqualive diarrhoea to the quantity of from ʒiv to ʒvj a day & with the effect of stopping it for sometime, & I am convinced they may be employed in diarrhoea arising from putrescency with advantage.



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